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VOL. XIV.

JUNE, 1877.

NO. 6.

THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER:**

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

**Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.**

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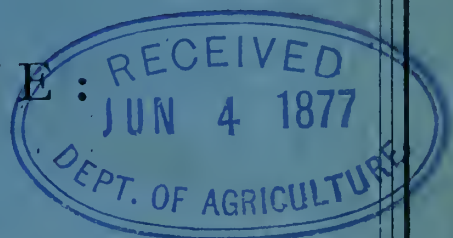
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# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XIV.

BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1877.

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## LIVE AND LET LIVE.

A FARM BALLAD WITH A MORAL.

Well? Farmer Smith has lost his wheat, his shed and  
mammoth barn;  
His little boy, with one small match, burnt up the  
whole concern;  
I'll tell you, wife, he'll feel it sore; a man on money  
bent,  
Can't stand up under such a load, when not insured  
a cent.

I don't know as I pity him; I call it a great sin,  
To hoard the harvest of three years in spacious barn  
and bin;  
I can't feel pity for a man who doubly locks his door,  
And stops his ears to all the cries that come up from  
the poor.

I like to see economy; I like to see men save,  
And lay up something for their kin when they are  
in the grave;  
But you and I know very well, from what we both  
have seen.  
There is a line which, when 'tis crossed, a man gets  
to be mean.

When wheat was sixteen shillings—a price that paid  
us well—  
Smith said, "I'll wait for twenty, I vow, before I'll  
sell."  
Then when it reached that figure, he said to me one  
noon.  
"I guess I'll hold it longer, 'twill be five dollars  
soon."

He held it and he ran in debt for things to wear and  
eat;  
When merchants dunned him, he would say, "wait  
till I sell my wheat."  
Soon that old tune got fiddled out and men began to  
sue,  
And he began to borrow to pay accounts long due.

When Smith goes off to buy a thing he spins around  
the town,  
And tries with all his might and main the price to  
banter down;  
When he has anything to sell 'tis priceless in his  
eyes.  
And he must have the highest price—the lowest  
when he buys.

"Live and let live," are golden words; the other  
motto, too,  
"Do unto others as you'd wish that they would do to  
you."  
If Smith had done as they command, he would not  
have to-day  
The ashes of three harvests to load and draw away.

Wife, if you take a berry and dry it in the sun,  
'Twill shrivel up till it takes two to make the size of  
one;  
So many a man in grasping gain, so shrivels up his  
soul,  
That it will ne'er expand again while life's years over  
him roll.

God bless the farmers of our land! They are not all  
like him,  
Who walks around the smouldering pile now in the  
twilight dim;  
Living on Gods broad acres, their souls expand and  
grow;  
Their ears are ever open to the tales of want and woe.

ALFALFA.—Here is an item from a Kentuckian,  
may be useful information to some of our readers:

I send you herewith a specimen of Alfalfa clo-  
ver that grew on my farm in this neighborhood,  
and was exhibited in this grange. This clover was  
sown two years ago, on ordinary land. The roots  
were measured in the grange, and measured fifty-  
nine inches long. We send it to you as a speci-  
men of what Alfalfa clover, grown in this section  
will do, and we will be glad if you will give it  
some notice in your paper, and oblige us. The  
roots of this bunch of clover grew straight down  
in the ground, and not laterally.

ROSE TREE.—In our looks about town, we no-  
ticed a fine rose tree growing in open ground on  
Mr. G. W. Tarlton's place. It is about ten years  
old. At one foot above the ground, the stem, in a  
clear, smooth place, is one foot in circumference.  
The tree stands ten feet high, with a well rounded  
head nearly ten feet across. The variety is Tri-  
umph of Luxemburg, a tea rose, of blush flesh  
color. This we do not mention as a very extraor-  
dinary rose tree, only as a sample of many others  
in San Jose. But it shows what a wonderful soil  
and climate we possess.—*San Jose Agriculturist.*

FARM HOME.—

"A little farm well tilled;  
A little house well filled;  
A tidy wife sweet willed;  
A husband true well skilled."



## Cicero on Rural Life and Husbandry.

This eminent writer and orator having spoken so intelligently and truly on these subjects, so many years ago (106 B. C.), makes it interesting to the general public to hear what he said. We met with the following remarks of this great ancient in looking over his letter on old age to his friend Titus Pomponius Atticus, a celebrated Roman knight. Cicero Discourses in this wise:

"I come now to the pleasures of the husbandman [and horticulturist, of course], with which I am excessively delighted; which are not checked by any old age, and appear in my mind to make the nearest approach to the life of a wise man. For they have relation to the earth, which never refuses to respond to what it is skillfully and industriously requested to perform, and never returns without interest that which it hath received; but sometimes with less, generally, though, with very great interest. And yet for my part, it is not only the product, but the virtue and nature of the earth itself delights me; which, when in its softened and subdued bosom it has received the scattered seed, first of all confines what is hidden within it, from which harrowing, which produces that effect, derives its name (*occatio*); then; when it is warmed by heat and its own compression, it spreads it out, and elicits from it the verdant blade, which, supported by the fibres of the roots, gradually grows up; and rising on a jointed stalk, is now enclosed in a sheath, as if it were of tender age, out of which, when it hath shot up, there pours forth the fruit of the ear, piled in due order, and is guarded by a rampart of beards against the pecking of the smaller birds.

Why should I, in the case of vines, tell of the plantings, the risings, the stages of growth? That you may know the repose and amusement of my old age, I assure you that I can never have enough of that gratification. For I pass over the peculiar nature of all things which are produced from the earth; which generates such great trunks and branches for so small a grain of the fig or from the grape-stone, or from the minutest seeds of other fruits and roots; shoots, plants, twigs, quicksets, layers, do not these produce the effect of delighting any one even to admiration? The vine, indeed, which by nature is prone to fall and bend down to the ground, unless it be propped in order to raise itself up, embraces with its tendrils, as it were with hands, whatever it meets with, which, as it creeps with manifold and wandering course, the skill of the horticulturist, pruning with the knife, restrains from running into a forest of

branches, and spreading too far in all directions.

Accordingly, in the beginning of spring, in those twigs which are left, there rises up as it were at the joints of the branches that which is called a bud, from which the nascent grape shows itself; which, increasing in size by the moisture of the earth and the heat of the sun, is at first very acid to the taste, and then as it ripens grows sweet, and being clothed with its large leaves, does not want moderate warmth, and yet keeps off the excessive heat of the sun; than which what can be in fruit on the one hand more rich, or on the other hand more beautiful in appearance? Of which not only the benefits and advantage, as I said before, but also the cultivation and the nature itself delights.

The rows of props, the joining of the heads, the tying up and propagation of vines, and the pruning of some branches, and the grafting of others, which I have mentioned. Why should I allude to irrigations, why to the digging of the ground, why to the trenching by which the ground is made much more productive? Why should I speak of the advantage of manuring?

"Nor indeed is rural life delightful by reason of corn-fields only, and meadows, and vineyards, and groves, but also for its gardens, and orchards; also for the feeding of cattle, the swarms of bees, and the variety of all kinds of flowers. Nor do plantings only give me delight, but also engraftings, than which agriculture has invented nothing more ingenious.

"I can enumerate many amusements of rustic life, but even those things which I have mentioned I perceive to be rather long, and perhaps tedious. But you will forgive me; for both from my love of rural life I have been carried away, and old age is by nature rather talkative, that I may not appear to vindicate it from all failings. In such a life, then, as this, Marcus Caius, after he had triumphed over the Samnites, over the Sabines, over Phryrus, spent the closing period of his existence; in contemplating whose country seat I can not sufficiently admire either the continence of the man himself, or the moral character of the times.—*Exchange*.

GOOD.—If you own a Spitz dog you mustn't let your judgment be warped by what the papers say. Let him bite you, and then wait for results.

BETTER.—The Norristown *Herald* has ascertained that blue-glass, mashed up fine and administered internally, will cure a dog—of sheep-killing.

BEST.—Ninety-nine out of a hundred people make a great mistake when they cut off a dog's tail, in throwing away *the wrong end*.—*Bluegrass (Ky.) Clipper*.



*Agricultural Calendar.***FARM WORK FOR JUNE.**

June—fruitful June!—once more comes, we hope, to bless the farmers and planters. June brings with her, early fruits and her suns and showers ripen the hay and grain crops. But let it be borne in mind that it is a month which tries the best energies of the husbandman. Grass grows amidst his crops amazingly, while he sleeps or is neglecting his plow, hoe or other weed exterminators. All the chief crops and all farm work continually cry for his help and his attention this month. It is, we consider, the busiest month of the year on a farm. Let us hope that health and zealous energy will abide with our many readers and all farmers, to allow them full opportunity to lay a broad and well arranged foundation for large crops, to yield in autumn a full fruition of their present hopes, and may their harvest be plenteous.

A calm out-look upon the panorama of the world is propitious to the interests of planters and farmers of America just now. Grain and meats are going up in price rapidly, to supply the unprecedented European demand. The great misfortunes of war make fortunes for producers in lands where peace prevails. Fruitful, peaceful and neutral United States, will be necessarily greatly benefitted by the terrible ravages of a general European war. Such a war as is anticipated should be deplored by every man of christian feeling, yet since it is to be and since it seems inevitable, it is the part of wisdom for our laboring men of all classes to take advantage of it by laboring dilligently in their several spheres to have ready a full supply of all articles and products that the exigency of other nations may require and ask us to supply. Among the foremost are bread and meat. In these, the two great sinews of both war and peace,—our farmers are specially concerned.. Therefore, let them, this year grow all the grain they can, and raise all the meat of every sort they can. Increase their flocks and herds, and by judicious management try to make what they already have, increase in size and weight three fold. Millions of pounds of live and

butchered fresh meat are sent out of the country, in weekly installments in the shape of beef and pork, besides bacon, lard, butter and cheese and condensed milk. This will raise the price of meat and have the happy tendency of inducing our people to eat more lamb and mutton,—the healthiest of animal meats, and thus the market value of sheep will be enhanced. Therefore, our farmers should turn their attention to the increase and value of their several sorts of stock.

The same may be said of grain and more strongly. Every kink of grain must be high in price if the war lasts a year, and is even confined to Turkey and Russia.

Should other nations be involved, to that extent, whatever it may be, the demand for all kinds of grain will be great, and speculators will be powerless to prevent the individual farmer from reaping his share of the increased value of his crops, because of the deplorable, but to him, fortuitous circumstances in which the "rest of mankind" are involved.

In a word, we say, make all the grain, tobacco and edible crops you can, and raise as much meat of all kinds as possible, even poultry, for if the market is drained of beef and pork, by exportations, our people will pay well for mutton, and poultry to supply the deficit in beef, &c.

So too may be said of vegetables; our consumers will become more vegetarian in their diet, if they have to pay exorbitant prices for bred-stuffs.—Wheat at \$3 a bushel will not be used so much as if to be had at a \$1, nor corn consumed at \$1.50 per bushel, as when 50 cts. Potatoes and other crops will take to a large extent the place of grains. Hence, grow all the vegetables you can, and if the great demand stops, you will not be much loser, as these products of your extra labor will pay you well in the increased amount of meat, you will make and the manure saved. But farmers must combine and protect themselves against speculators—they are the cancerous sores that eat out the lives of honest labor, and depress and ruin the unsuspecting cultivators of the soil. We say, band together, help one another, and read and study for your own interests.

Let us leave these general views for the present, and turn for a moment to the duties of the farm.

**CORN.**

It is presumed that the corn has been planted, and we hope according to the suggestions we threw out in the MARYLAND FARMER for the last two or three months. It is not yet too late by any means to plant corn on good, well prepared land. We have grown a fine crop of well matured corn by



planting as late as the 10th of July. It was well soaked, and the seasons were favorable. It was on tobacco land, in prime order and of fair fertility; plants failing, we put it in corn and made 8 to 10 barrels of merchantable corn per acre.

#### POTATOES.

If not planted before, plant now, and plant a large crop. They will pay.

#### TOBACCO.

In this month we usually have fine planting seasons from the 15th to the 25th; so every planter should be on the *qui vive*, and ready to meet the emergency of a season when it does come. Have always more hills ready than you have plants, for ye know not the hour when the opportunity to plant may come. "Scraping and planting" is poor business—very fatiguing and unsatisfactory. We hope owing to the favorable season all our planters are for *once*, in a satisfied state of mind as to plants and are only awaiting a good long "season" to pitch their crops. Let no man plant more than he can manage in the best style, taking into consideration, the propriety of enlarging his grain crop and increasing his stock, and growing roots and provender crops.

#### PEAS, PUMPKINS AND BROOM CORN.

Early in the month, plant pumpkin seeds among the corn, a few peas along the balks or turning rows, dividing the pieces of corn, about 2 or 3 feet from the last hill of corn, and in a line with it.—These peas, may be sugar pea, Carolina or black pea or bean, known as mock-turtle soup bean, all these are good to eat shelled in a green state, and nice in winter for soup and with pork, boiled or baked. Broom corn can be planted in like manner, so as to grow enough at least to make brooms for home use. If the land be good or well manured, these balks or head-lands can be further utilized by planting in the middle two rows of potatoes. The horses and cultivators, or plows passing over the vines will not hurt them much.

#### STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

Let the young stock have all the grass they can eat with clean water, salt and ashes. The same with milch-cows. It is good management to raise the calves by hand, and tethering them in the shade where they can get good fresh grass each day. It gentles them, and they grow faster and healthier than when allowed to run with the cow for 6 weeks and suddenly weaned, as is the prevailing custom.

*Work-beasts*, ought to have grain twice a day, at 12 o'clock, and just before being turned in the pasture at night.

*Sheep*, ought to have great attention after they have been sheared and marked. Keep them under shelter during rains until they have become habituated to the loss of their warm coats. Let them have at all times access to salt and tar in troughs. Keep all the best ewe lambs to breed from, and do not be persuaded to sell one at any price to the butcher; sell off old and indifferent ewes.

#### CLOVER.

Cut clover for hay before the heads turn brown. Cure with hay tedder or in the cock. Put in rick well covered with straw or in the barn, without having had rain on it, if possible. In putting it away, over every layer of 1 foot depth, spread a slight coat of salt, say half a hushel to the ton, and if you have any clean bright straw, oat straw best, throw into it a light layer, over each layer of clover. Well cured hay is valuable above all hay for sheep and cows, and excellent for horses, though not for them as good as other grass-hay. As soon as the field has been mown, it should be dressed with plaster, one bushel per acre, and in three weeks it will be a fine pasture for stock. If you have a part of a field that is well set and free from weeds; keep it for seed. If you can not get it cleaned, thrash it and sow the chaff. It is known that clover seed sown in the chaff will more certainly "take" and produce a good "set," than when sown as clean seed.

We only now remind our readers, to save a lot or part of a field for seed. It is not only true economy, but has become a necessity with all who are unable to pay the extravagant prices to speculators for clover seed, most of which is unfit to sow, having been cut too green or else injured by heating in the bulk. Of this subject we shall speak freely our sentiments in the next or the August number of the MARYLAND FARMER.

#### SWEET POTATOES.

Of these, let us urge you to plant largely. They are a sure and profitable crop, requiring less labor every way than the Irish potato. It is not too late to plant the setts until after the middle of the month. We had a fair crop once, from those planted the last week in June; the season was favorable for two weeks after planting.

#### MILLET OR HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Now is a good time to sow either of these forage crops. Those who will likely be scarce of hay this winter, would do well to sow a few acres of one or the other, we prefer Hungarian grass, tho' really there is but little difference. On rich, well prepared ground the yield is enormous. Stock are fond of it, and 20 to 30 bushels of seed per acre



can be grown. The seed is relished by all stock and poultry; but for hay, it is best not to let it ripen before cutting it. As soiling food, or feeding green, there is nothing better.

#### CORN—BROADCAST.

It is a good time to sow corn—broadcast, or in drills to feed green to cows and hogs; make provender either cured or cut up and buried in trenches like the French do, and thus furnish in winter, fresh, succulent food, well salted, blanched and slightly fermented. It might properly be called *Sauer-Futter*, German for sour fodder, and said to be as much relished in winter by cattle as *Sauer Kraut*, is by Germans. They are prepared nearly the same way. The corn-stalks, blades and all are cut short with a hay cutter, put a foot deep on a layer of straw at the bottom of the ditch, then salted slightly, a little straw—tramped down tight; and thus continued until the heap rises above ground; covered with straw, then dirt to keep out water and frost, as we cover turnips or potatoes in in stoops. It blanches and will come out wholesome palatable food when the cattle want something juicy after so much dry hay and straw. There is no doubt as to its keeping, and that cattle are found of it. It is an easy way of saving corn provender, and said to answer also equally well for clover, alfalfa, millet, &c. It is becoming very popular in France. It would be well for our people to try it more generally; some have tried it and were pleased with their experiment.

#### BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat may now be sown for the grain, or to turn under when in bloom as a green manure for rye or wheat in August or September.

COTTON SEED FOR CORN.—We have never found a better manure for corn than cotton seed, and our experience is, that they pay better on corn than cotton. It is a question among planters whether it is better to apply rotten or green seed as a manure for corn. We prefer to have them heated so as to destroy the germ, without being rotted, but we know successful corn raisers who put down green, and regard that the better plan. We should advise the former course, and that they be scattered, a small handful, around each hill of corn, at the time of planting, and covered with the furrow that covers the corn.—*Southern Paper*.

The engineers of the Southern Maryland Railroad have commenced to lay ties between Brandywine and Charlotte Hall.

#### BRINGING UP A WORN FARM.

Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in an able address delivered before the Michigan Farmers' Institute, lately held, concluded as follows:

I believe the easiest and cheapest way to bring up a worn-down farm is by *green manuring*. Suppose your farm is too poor for clover, and grass makes only a feeble growth: put on it a manurial crop that will grow, such as rye. Turn this under with your plow and you can then raise something better. Keep feeding your soil with everything your shovel and your team can command—ashes—leached ashes, if you can get them by drawing them within five miles, muck, marl, anything that will bring a green mantle over your fields. Soon you can set the clover pumps at work, pumping up to the surface the inexhaustable resources of your subsoil.

If an animal dies, don't stop to bewail your luck and exclaim, "Everything goes to the dogs on my farm," Don't send it to the dogs at all, but compost it with muck, or even soil, and thus secure a most valuable manure. Sampson performed a wonder by taking honey from the dead carcass of a lion. You can outdo that wonder by extracting wheat from the carcass of your dead cow. Pick up all the bones you can find, put them under cover, and mix with them two or three times their bulk of ashes from your kitchen; moisten them with enough water so that the potash may act on the gelatine of the bones; stir them over once a week, and in a month or two you will find the bones so tender that you can cut and crush them with a blow from your shovel. Beat the whole into a powdery mass, and you will have a manure better than the super-phosphates which you feel too poor to buy. Give a handful of this to each hill of corn, and see how it will wave its banner of green, and pour into your basket the golden ears.

But in bringing your soil into good condition, do not neglect green manuring. Let every wind that blows over your fields bring them a blessing in the shape of atmospheric plant food. Do all these things patiently and hopefully without urging your soil beyond what it can do, and you will yet, out of the fullness of a grateful heart, exclaim, "Bless God for the farm."

GERMAN MILLET.—This valuable grass is being rapidly introduced among the farmers of the Valley. Though our section is naturally adapted to most grasses, and consequently hay is always abundant, yet the millet is raised largely in August for forage.—*Lexington Gazette*.



## GARDEN WORK.



## GARDEN WORK FOR JUNE.

*Beans.*—Lima beans and other pole beans ought to be hoed and slightly hilled. Plant a few rows of the dwarf white wax string beans for a succession. Also plant a few army beans for hominy and pork and beans next winter. Plant some black beans for mock turtle soup.

*Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brocoli.*—These may be set out on deep, rich, loamy soil. Use plaster freely on these, and do not let the two latter suffer for water if a drought comes. Don't sprinkle daily, but souse them well, so that the ground will be wet two or three inches, once a week until you have copious showers.

*Potatoes.*—If the bugs attack them, use Paris Green plentifully, and remembering it is a virulent poison, be careful. The safest plan is to buy a machine for scattering the drug with safety. It costs but little.

*Sweet Potatoes.*—Keep these clean, earth up the hills or ridges, leaving the top flat to catch and hold the rains. Lift the vines every few days, with a stick to prevent their taking root at every joint. If they are allowed to do this the potatoes will not be large, as the vines will form roots innumerable and starve the tubers.

*Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes.*—Thin these vines if not already done, leaving two or three to a hill. Keep the ground clean and often stirred with hoe or rake, until the vines begin to run. Nip the ends at proper distances, to excite the formation of fruit and side branches. Tobacco dust scattered over the ground with a little plaster would be a great help. This dust is cheap and an admirable help in many ways to garden vines, plants, &c.

*Peas.*—Sow Champion of England, or blackeyed marrowfat peas for late crops.

*Endive.*—Sow some Endive and lettuce seeds.

The large Roman Coss lettuce is best for summer. *Small Salading of all Sorts*, ought to be sown at intervals of a week or ten days for some weeks, to secure a constant supply.

*Corn.*—Plant sugar or evergreen corn for a succession. Nothing nicer than roasting ears.

*Okra or Gumbo plant.*—Plant okra as you do corn, only closer, and leave one stalk in a place. It is delicious when tender green pods are used in soups. For winter, cut the tender pods in slices like sliced cucumber, only half an inch thick and dry them. They give delicate flavor and a gelatinous thickening to soups; forming with green or dried sweet corn a delicious gumbo.

*Peppers.*—Plant out peppers and keep them moist until well rooted.

*Radishes.*—Sow seeds of the large white radish and Spanish white.

*Nasturtium.*—If not already done, sow plenty of nasturtium seed, dwarf and tall. They make exquisite pickles, better than capers.

*Onions.*—Pay attention to the beds of this necessary and wholesome vegetable, and keep them clear of all grass and weeds. If they show a tendency to run to stalk and seed, nip out the centre stem or bend over the stalks or stems, to check upward growth and confine it to the bulb.

*Kohl-Rabi.*—This turnip-rooted cabbage ought to be sown now. It should be sown in every garden, though rarely seen in this country, while in continental Europe it is a great favorite. It grows like a cabbage, forming just above ground a bulb like a turnip, with leaves on top. It is the bulb that is eaten, prepared as are turnips. It has the flavor of turnip and cabbage mixed, though more delicate than either. Keeps as well or better than the turnip. It really is a delightful vegetable.

*Celery.*—This superb and healthful plant should be grown much more extensively. It commands a high price always, being so popular that the demand is always beyond the supply. Persons do not grow it, because the idea has gone abroad that it is difficult to grow, and requires much labor. This is all a mistake. People go to too much trouble and often kill it with over kindness. Set out a bed now and one or more large beds in July. All is wanting is a light rich soil, a good season, well rooted plants. The plants should be transplanted once at least before being set out in the beds, to give them bunchy roots and become stocky. Plant the dwarf varieties, for though not so showy, really have more eatable stems than the tall growing sorts, and are more easily covered up to blanch. Plant on level land in rows, 4 feet apart, with the plant 6 inches apart in the rows.



Keep the ground clean, loose and friable. At each working draw the earth to the plants, taking care not to cover the bud or get between the leaf stalks. At the proper time, gather each plant in one hand and pack the earth about it until it remains firmly closed, then pile up the earth so as to nearly reach the top. Do this only when the ground is dry. In a short time after or on approach of frost, put some leaves on top and cover with dirt, then pack up more dirt, cover with straw thickly, and lay some boards on the top of the ridges, and the mighty work is done. It is a nerve, and invaluable to those afflicted with nervousness; it is a delicacy for the epicure and exceedingly agreeable to the taste of everybody. Plant largely of it.

*Tomatoes.*—Set out more plants. You can't have too many.

### DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

In the *Aegis* we find a report of the April meeting of this live club, Wm. Webster, Pres't, and extract the following:

The question for discussion was: What kind of culture and fertilizers should land have in order to make grazing a specialty?

Mr. Archer thought the question a very important one, for the reason that if a farm will fatten cattle it is a good one. The foundation of ascertaining what a farm is worth is the number of cattle it will produce.

Mr. Ball remarked that land could be improved more rapidly by grazing than in any other way. As little plowing should be done as possible, and put all the manure on the grass you can, no matter what age the grass is.

Mr. S. M. Lee said if he started upon a thin piece of land he would use some stimulating fertilizer and a light dressing of lime. After cultivating the ground, if he succeeded in getting a set of clover, would pasture about one-half off, then apply gypsum and plow the clover down the second year. Then sow in wheat and clover.

Mr. Ridout said there was no trouble in this section about getting grass, for cattle make land rich, and he had noticed that grass seed will always sprout and take quicker and better on rich spots.

Mr. Barnes raises hay by using bone and manure, the latter is the better. By not pasturing can cut the same piece of land for six, eight and sometimes ten years.

Mr. Rogers thought on nearly every farm some portions are better adapted to grazing than anything else. Old sod, it was his experience, will

fatten more rapidly than new sod. That portion of the land kept up alone would have to be done by top dressing. Has always used bone and the manure made on the place.

Mr. Willis said the best success he ever had was by sowing timothy with wheat on the 20th of September and top dressing with barn-yard manure. Had 25 bushels of wheat to the acre and the finest stand of timothy he ever saw. He believed it is a good plan to top dress with straw. Agrees with Mr. Lee that if you get a good growth of clover and plow it in you will get land rich. Would use phosphate or bone to give the clover a start; pasture it some and plow it under. Would do that two or three times.

Mr. Moores, in reply to the question, said if the ground was in corn would sow it again in wheat and timothy seed, using from 500 to 600 lbs. of bone each crop.

Mr. Jas. Lee would begin by winter feeding cattle and not let them go on grass. Would buy rough feed and apply on the grass all the manure made on the farm. Thought no fertilizer equal to clover and plaster.

Mr. Glasgow said he tried to take as much pains with one crop as another. Last year he plowed under a heavy clover sod for wheat, and believed his large crop was due to that as much as anything else. Used on it salt, plaster, bone-dust and scrapings from the hen house. The clover was pastured until the time we usually mow clover; the stock was then turned off. It was plowed the last of July and sowed the middle of September.

Mr. Willis.—What is the best time to sow timothy?

Mr. Moores:—Sow any time in September and you will never fail.

Mr. Hays.—Is it too late now to sow clover?

Mr. Munnikhuysen said he knew an instance where clover was sown on wheat just ready to head, and he had never seen a better stand of clover.

In reply to another question by Mr. Hays, Mr. S. M. Lee said a bushel of clover seed to the acre was heavy sowing.

The regular discussion was resumed, and Mr. Webster said he did not agree with the rest of the members in regard to applying manures to the surface without grass. He believed that from all fine manures you had better result from sowing on wheat after it is up and harrowing it in. Don't see how there can be as much loss as when placed on sod. He applies all the rough manure on grass, but all the fine manure on corn after the first harrowing. He allows the manure to accumulate in the barn-yard, keeping it dry, and turning it over to keep from heating. Another great advantage in top dressing wheat is that it protects grass seed from being thrown out in the spring.



## *Live Stock Register.*

### Improved and Improving Stock.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

Too many farmers are apt to cry down improved or thorough-bred stock, and have their old time prejudices to combat sound reasoning and an array of facts. Just now such farmers have another argument to use against it, for the decline in the price of thoroughbred stock, taken as a whole, gives them apparent cause to think and assert that the whole business of raising and breeding thoroughbred stock is about to go by the board. This thing is impossible, and the decline is merely due to the generally decline in everything else—in food, labor and other connecting things, and it is to keep pace with them that the reduction is made. There was a time when the numbers of thoroughbred animals and of breeders of the same were few, and the prices for young animals was necessarily high. Even now there are many high priced animals, animals which have fashionable pedigrees and are rated accordingly. This is more to be regarded as a fictitious than real value, for no ordinary farmer could realize a fair per centage of profit from such an investment, such investments being left to those whose pocket books, as well as patience, are the longest, the same as with horseflesh. A very fast trotter is of but little material use to a farmer in his rural routine of labors, but it has a value put upon it, on account of its speed, by those who are able and willing to pay for it; and so it is with neat stock which may have a fashionable pedigree—the value is in the name and pedigree rather than the animals themselves.

Animals, young heifers, bulls, &c., possessing very desirable qualities for breeding purposes can now be bought for a very reasonable sum; at a sum which will prove to be a good investment, and it seems strange to us that more farmers do not avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them to improve the quality of their stock. The argument that it will not pay; that there are just as good on the place already as can be gotten, is foolish, else why, when buying even common stock, should you use such care to get the the best? This so-called thoroughbred stock is the result of years and years of patient and systematic labor in the selection and coupling of the fittest, and a pedigree is merely valuable to guarantee that the pedigreed animal really does possess the blood that is claimed for it by the breeder. If farmers would look at this matter of pedigree and pedigreed animals

more from this standpoint they would be less prone to condemn any argument against what they but imperfectly understand. We well know that many a man in a neighbourhood is prevented from getting a thoroughbred male (whether of cattle, sheep or swine) for fear of the ridicule of his neighbouring farmers who are so set against *new fangled things*. Yet when one does come out boldly and tries the experiment, his success is the starting point for future orders. This we well know by experience. Of course the quality of the stock sent out has much to do in influencing future orders, and no breeder who values his reputation will care to injure it by sending out disqualified stock—stock not up to representation.

Different sections require different kinds of animals. Where the grass is luxuriant and rich, large animals will generally be found to be the most profitable, the short horns and their grades being perhaps better adapted than most other breeds. When near a city, where land is dear and nearness to market affords extra facilities for marketing extra qualities of butter, the Jersey and Guernsey cattle (by some erroneously called Alderney) and their grades will be found to answer nearly or quite all of the requirements desired. Very often heifers sired by a full-blood Jersey or Guernsey bull and out of a good common dairy cow turn out to excel many of the full blood cows of the same blood as the sire. We had one which made 14 pounds of butter a week (on her trial week); but this must not be taken as the result in every case, and although we had some very fine grades afterwards, we believe she was *our cash*. However it must be borne in mind that tho' grade cows (cows sired by a full blood bull and out of a good common cow) are almost universally so meritorious, that you cannot obtain the same good results from the use of a grade bull, and that it is from the thoroughbred that these good qualities come.

With cattle, so it is with swine, sheep, &c., for it pays well to procure at least one full blood male, and if possible one or two pure bred females to perpetuate the breed in your neighbourhood, so as to supply neighbours with breeding stock, for the improvement in your own stock, if properly cared for, will be so marked, you will have a call for young animals at a fair price. To remove an erroneous opinion very prevalent, permit me to say that thoroughbred stock breeders do not, as a class, realize the large profits attributed to them when taking into account the many expenses incurred.

*Burlington, N. J.*

When a Quaker sends a challenge to fight a duel, he says, "If thou wilt eat twelve unripe apples before breakfast, I will do the same, and we shall see who survives."



### Watering Stock.

These same cattle were always well fed ; that is, they had plenty of good hay and fodder—the cows were usually dry during the Winter—but the effects of the want of sufficient water in the proper places and times was very observable in the condition of the stock every Spring, and I have often heard the remark, “I do not see why Blank’s cattle are so poor, as he always feeds them enough.”—Very different from this was it at a neighbor’s near by. At this farm a log aqueduct carried spring water into a long trough in the yard, where the water seldom froze entirely over, so that the cattle, whenever out in the yard, could take a drink of water any time, consequently would never over-drink and be so chilled and curled up. I have often watched the sheep, when taking their morning or evening meal of hay, run every few minutes to the water, drink a little, then go back to the hayrack, eat a little, and then trot off to the water again ; and the crowd at the water-tub was fully equal to the crowd at the bar of one of our Pittsfield liquor saloons, but not quite so noisy. For milch cows in severe weather, it is better to give water with the chill off if possible, and I always notice a falling off, in our milk when the cows have to drink ice-cold water. I expect a considerable shrinkage now that they have to go so far and then take ice-cold water.—*Mirror & Farmer.*

### The Model Sheep Man.

The best sheep man we have ever heard of was a soldier who saw somewhat how valuable sheep are for renovating worn-out land, and after the cruel war was over he went home to his poor farm, and purchased a considerable number of sheep, all that, fortunately, he was able to buy. He put them in a small field of briars and weeds, which they soon destroyed ; then he fed them on bran and meal. In the winter he sheltered them well, feeding oats and swamp hay, and in the spring he had thirteen fine lambs. Saving the manure, he planted the old brier patch with corn and harvested a fine crop. All his spare time was devoted to the care of the sheep. The next spring he had more lambs ; he was able to plant more corn ; then came more lambs, when he sowed clover and grew turnips ; and now to-day, as the result of such small beginnings, he has several hundred fine young sheep free from disease, bringing him \$2,000 a year, while his farm has become extremely fertile, and he is a rich man. We know that thousands of poor young men have a free course open to them to become wealthy beginning in the same way. But the trouble is, the way is too humble and slow ; they want to get along fast ; they have no patience, no faith, no pluck.—*Exchange.*

### Mastering Vicious Horses.

Yesterday afternoon an exhibition was given at the corner of Ninth and Howard Streets, of a new and very simple method of taming vicious horses, which is claimed to be superior to any in use. The first trial was with a kicking or bucking mare which, her owner says, has allowed no rider on her back for five years. She became tame and gentle in as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which this result was accomplished consists of a piece of light rope, which is passed around the front jaw of the mare, just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, and then secured back of her neck. It is claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a bucking horse after receiving this treatment a few times will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse can be shod. It consists in connecting the animal’s head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and drawn tightly enough to incline the horse’s head to one side. It is claimed that it is absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the trial yesterday a horse which for years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate upon him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A correspondent of the *London Garden* tells us how to make boots impervious to water for a whole Winter by a single application of the following composition : Take 1 pint of drying oil, 2 oz. yellow wax, 2 oz. of spirits of turpentine and 1 oz. Burgundy pitch,—the hard materials melted over a slow fire, and the others added and well mixed. Rub this mixture on the boots at a distance from the fire repeatedly, until the leather is saturated. Common black pitch was equal to Burgundy, and rather better. It is probable that other variations might be made without detriment, provided a proper consistency is maintained in the mixture of the oils, wax and pitch. The boots do better to dry three or four weeks after being treated with the composition than to use them while it is fresh.—*Exchange.*

The “Wilmer Farm,” in Kent county 202½ acres, has been sold by Thomas C. Lynch to Jacob Tome for \$8,500. A farm of 100 acres, near Still Pond, in the same county, has been sold to William Watts for \$4,700.—*Woodberry News.*



## THE DAIRY.

### Milk and Butter.

There is no other farmer's production so subject to injuries from many slight causes as Milk and Butter, and none other so sensitive to unpleasant odors, of every kind, none other that is so much and readily deteriorated in value as these are; hence, all kinds of uncleanness should be avoided, and the utmost neatness should be observed, in every step of their production and marketing, from the very feeding, handling and milking of the cows, as well as treatment and handling of the milk, with the churning, working and putting up of the butter.

All of the vessels and implements used, the water and salt used, and the rooms occupied, in keeping the milk and making the butter, should be kept perfectly clean and sweet, in order to produce the best quality, to secure high and fancy prices; nothing short of this course will do it.

No other article that the farmer produces for the market has such a wide range or difference in prices as butter, not even cheese or choice fruit. We see by quotations in all the great butter markets, that the prices of eating butter ranges all the way from 10 cents to \$1.00 per pound, while greasy, cooking butter is even lower than that; even the packages in which it is put up, whether firkins, pails, tubs or rolls, affect the prices for which it sells.

Grains and meats have but a small range compared to butter; the difference in the prices of butter, is much greater than the difference in the cost; hence, it is much more profitable to make and sell a first class article than a poor one.

**TO MAKE MILK FLOW.**—Can you give any information as to what will produce a flow of milk? I have a cow (fresh calved) that appears to have very little milk, not enough for the calf, and when first calved she did not have any; but formerly she had a large flow. I feed her three times a day with warm bran mash, and give her all her drink warm, and hay and oats in the sheaf. The cow is about eight years old.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bran is not sufficient of itself. Give boiled oats and linseed as well. Keep the cow warm and hand-rub the udder occasionally. Bathing the udder would be the proper treatment but the weather is too cold.—*Canada Globe*.

The Northern Indiana and Western Ohio Butter and Egg Association was formed in Fort Wayne, recently, about fifteen dealers being present. Another meeting will be held at the same place in September, the first Tuesday.

### Neatness in Dairying.

There is an increasing foreign demand for American Dairy Products, which is likely to be enhanced rather than diminished. Already American beef has become a successful competitor with British beef, in the British markets; and with proper care, skill and neatness, we can compete in the same markets with our Butter and Cheese. From the same causes and under the same conditions that we can make cheaper and equally as good beef, we can also make as good and cheaper Dairy products, for Europe.

Butter and cheese are better keepers and bear transportation safer and better even than our meats or grains. A much larger amount of value, in these dairy products, occupy much less space, and cost much less cost of freights. For instance, one thousand dollars' worth of butter and cheese occupy much less space and cost far less expense in freights than a thousand dollars worth of meats or grains; and the profits on the production of the former are greater than on the latter, when full, first-class articles of both are produced, and properly handled.

Now, *perfect neatness* and entire cleanliness are absolutely necessary to produce the best, highest-priced butter; there must be no specks, dirt or bad odors in the milk room, nor in the churning, handling or packing; pure water, clean salt and perfectly cleaned pans and tubs must be used; the dairy room must be sweet and well ventilated. This clean, careful system costs little or no more than careless, filthy habits; clean, pure butter keeps better and longer, and is always observed in the markets.

**A GOOD COW.**—A dairy cow, well selected, wisely and economically handled, will pay a profit equal to her first cost every twelve months, on an average, four years of her life, and, after giving us four year's profitable milking, balances the beef account on the butcher's scales.

Mr. S. A. Tenny, of Durham Hill. Waukesha Co., has the champion Short-Horn cow of Wisconsin. Her name is Silky Duchess, and she gives on an average over fifty pounds of milk a day. At one milking in the evening she gave thirty pounds thirteen ounces of milk, having been milked at the regular hour in the morning.

Orlando Lee, of Amity Township, Berks Co., Pa., churned 2,449 pounds of butter from eleven cows during the past year. His cows are all native stock, and one of them produced twenty-three quarts of milk in one day and two milkings.



### The Milk Question.

*Messrs. Editors of The Sun* : "Old Subscriber" asks why the price of milk is ten cents a quart in Baltimore, whilst the same quantity costs only seven or eight cents in New York?

I venture to suggest as a reason the difference in the laws of New York and Maryland. In the latter a milkman has to make allowance for bills which he is unable to collect owing to the exemption laws, which afford every facility to those disposed to do so to defraud those who are kind enough to give them credit, fondly relying on their honesty for payment. How often does it happen that milk is supplied to persons who take it just so long as the milkman will credit them, and when settlement is requested repudiate the debt altogether?

If the laws of Maryland did not put a premium on dishonesty, the poor, in whose behalf these laws are supposed to have been made, would in all probability be able to get their milk twenty per cent. cheaper. I would mention, however, in conclusion, that I can buy the best milk in Baltimore at eight cents a quart, but then the milkman who supplies me only deals with cash customers.—SUBSCRIBER.

[Our correspondent in the last clause of his communication refutes his own charge, that the Maryland exemption law is dishonest. It is the milkman's credit system which is at fault, and not the law. If he charges two cents more to his customers because of the credit system, that extra charge, assuming the facts to be as our correspondent states, is the premium he exacts for the risk he runs, and is to that extent an imposition upon his cash customers. The proof of this is that our correspondent, according to his own account, can buy for cash, "the best milk in Baltimore at eight cents a quart." The fact that our law begets a cheap cash system is the best argument in its favor.—EDS. *Sun*.]

NOTE BY EDS. MARYLAND FARMER.—You both are partly right, and mostly wrong. When the supply of milk to Baltimore is as complete and the competition as lively as it is at the Northern cities, the price will be as low. And when the nearby farmers, and those along the lines of railroads, will prepare their soil as well, by getting in plenty of grass, making plenty of good pastures and meadows, together with supplying abundance of other good feed to their cows; and procure plenty of good cows for milk purposes—do all of this, as fully and completely as it is done North and East—then, not till then—will good milk be as plenty and

cheap in Baltimore as in New York or Philadelphia.

And there is nothing in the *nature* of things why all this cannot be profitably done in this section; the climate and seasons are more favorable, and the land, naturally, just as good; all that is wanted to accomplish the desired results, is energy and judicious management by the operators; there is nothing mysterious or difficult in the way, nor anything but what skill and industry may profitably effect.

### Ayrshire and Jersey Cows.

The Ayrshire cow is a fine breed, and so is the Jersey. The Ayrshire cow has, however, advantages over the Jersey cow, and at present seems better fitted for the use of the dairymen. My first claim is that the Ayrshire cow is an older breed than the Jersey.

Understand me, I know the Jersey is the older *race*, but the modern improved Ayrshire was such as she is now found, in all material particulars, in 1808. On the other hand, improvement of the Jersey cow to the modern type, hardly had a recognition before 1850. What is the consequence? The Ayrshire is the most of a breed, and the dairyman can depend on securing more uniform good milkers in breeding the Ayrshire, than if he is breeding the Jersey breed.

Thus the chances are, with an average herd of Ayrshire, the calves will come true to the improved breed, and will all be milkers. With an average herd of Jerseys of the same numbers, but a portion will be equal to the parents in the dairy quality. This is a strong recommendation, how strong can scarcely be told—for, granting the cows of equal money value for dairy quality, then the increase will be of unequal value, and with a large valuation in favor of the Ayrshires. \* \* \*

I value the Jersey for a dairy animal, but I think that the locality which requires the Ayrshires does not need the Jersey, and the locality which requires the Jersey does not need the Ayrshire.

The Jersey, in its improved specimens, is a larger animal than the Ayrshire; gives less milk; and is especially suited for butter making, etc.

The Ayrshire is all this and more. Neither can overcome the other, for our country is large, our agricultural pursuits developed, and there is need for both breeds. It is only for the dairyman to determine which type of breed he can make the most profit from, and then *grade up* to this breed, or purchase or rear *thoroughbreds*.—*Husbandman*.



### Raise Your Own Cows.

A writer in the Berks and Schuylkill *Journal* says: Many dairymen sell their calves and buy cows when wanted, but that is not a good practice, as I claim that cows can be raised cheaper than they can be bought—that is really good cows, which have a large flow of milk, and are a breed or grade, valuable for beef. Dairymen should breed from stock that is extra valuable for milk. Such cows are obtained by degrees; they may be grades or pure bloods, but when obtained it is very unwise to sell the calves of such cows to the butchers, because in a few years one runs out of such good stock, if he sells his calves, and then he is compelled to take cows of an inferior grade, as first-class cows are seldom offered for sale. It does not follow that when good cows are obtained their calves will always make equally good milkers; but like generally produces like, and farmers can keep up the good qualities of their dairy stock better by raising than purchasing their cows.

An important reason why Dairymen should raise their own cows, in addition to securing good ones, is, that they could early handle and train them, when calves, and be sure to make them gentle and free from tricks; they would know exactly what they have, and make them what they wish.

### Preserve the Health.

Preserving good health while we have it, is far better than losing and restoring; an ounce of preservation is better than a pound of cure.

The following items, from the *Herald of Health* are timely:

**FRUIT FOR A SUMMER DIET.**—Now that the warm season of the year is at hand, it may be worth while to call the attention of our readers to the fact that, if they wish to keep well, they should add as much fruit to their daily food as possible. It will save doctors' bills and, what is more important, much illness. Of course there are many who cannot, or think they cannot, eat fruit.

The cause often is a spoiled stomach. In such cases it takes time and care to habituate this organ to the change, and sometimes it cannot be done at all. Leaving out such cases, we advise the liberal use of fruit from this time on, wherever it can be obtained.

Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are in themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine around the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection.

### THE GREAT RACE.

"The race is not to the swift,  
Nor the battle to the strong"

Never was these two lines more fully proved than at the recent Trotting Match, between California's Favorite, Occident, and the New Horse Bodine.

As a Californian we have a confidence that Occident is the fastest trotter in America, and this will yet be shown; we did not think that the driver, Mr. Tennant, really understood Occident, and more particularly when he was at the start frightened from his feet, but for that occasion he would have won the "Blue Ribbons."

We hope the next trial of Occident will be by "Budd Doble," whom we think is the best driver in America, and then we will show that our faith is right, for with that driver, OCCIDENT WILL TRIUMPH.—*California Farmer.*

**IRON IN GRAIN.**—There are few physicians who do not recommend iron in a multitude of diseases, and especially in chlorosis. Many health reformers and hygienists have opposed this practice, declaring there was quite enough iron in grain, when we did not remove it all by our process of grinding.

It is pleasant to see this view coming up among scientific physicians. A writer in a French medical journal says, that the ordinary preparations of iron are not absorbed in any large quantity into the blood when given as a medicine, and that a preferable mode of getting this mineral is in bread made from such grains as are known to contain an abundance of it.

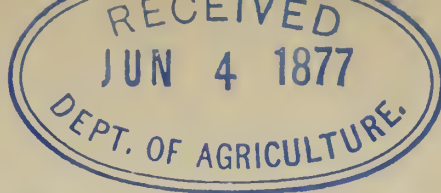
The flour of oats and wheat, when not bolted too closely, are better than pure fine flour—and contains more iron.

### Men and Things.

It's very plain that Mr. Blaine  
Desires to quarrel over Morrill,  
Says Mr. Frye: "You know 'twas I."  
Says Mr. Hale: "You tell a tale  
That rhymes with Frye—for it was I."  
Says Mr. Reed: I did the deed."  
The Maine quartette are a queer set,  
For while they quarrel over Morrill,  
Mr. Hayes, with his queer ways,  
Fills the bill, so now keep still.

Prizes of \$200, \$165, and \$125 are offered to any two or more students in the agricultural course, of Cornell University, who shall most successfully manage two acres according to a prescribed course.





### RECIPES—COOKERY.

**GRAHAM GEMS.**—Take three teacups of soft water or boiled well-water, and four and one-half teacups best Graham flour; beat together about ten minutes. Have cast-iron gem-pans on the stove sissing hot; put in each pan a tiny piece of butter, and fill even full with the batter; have the oven very hot when you put them in, and then gradually allow the heat to decrease. This makes the pans twice full. Bake twenty minutes. We have to vary the flour a little at every fresh bagful, or it does not all swell alike.

**Oat-meal Cakes.** One cup rather fine oat-meal; three cups water, stirred together, and allowed to swell. Butter a pie-tin, and turn the batter in, and bake a half-hour, or until a rich brown.

**DOUGHNUTS.**—Measure four pounds of flour in a bowl or pan large enough to mix them in; make a hollow in the centre of the flour; put in one and a half pounds of sugar, three beaten eggs, half a grated nutmeg, one teaspoon essence vanilla, one teaspoon salt; then wet it altogether by stirring in one quart of warm milk, with three-fourths pound of melted or softened butter. When about half mixed, put in half teacup of yeast; set it in a warm place to rise covered over with a towel. If set at night, the next morning knead them smooth, adding one quart more flour; let them remain through the day to rise again; at evening knead them once more, and, if very light, leave them in a cool place till morning. In the morning turn them out on a kneading-board and roll about like thick biscuit; cut with a knife in strips, then across in diamonds. The lard must be hot enough for them to rise to the top as soon as they are dropped in, letting it cool off as they become brown.

**PUDDING.**—Line a soup plate with a rich paste, and spread with a layer of strawberry or raspberry preserves; over which sprinkle two table spoonfuls of finely-chopped almonds (blanched of course) and half ounce of candied lemon peel cut into shreds. Then mix the following ingredients: Half pound white sugar; quarter pound butter, melted; four yolks and two whites of eggs, and a few drops of almond essence. Beat well together and pour the mixture into the soup plate over the preserves, etc. Bake in a moderately-warm oven. When cold, sprinkle or sift a little powdered sugar.

**GOOD SALAD.**—Chop fine half a head of cabbage; into it stir a little salt and half a cup of thick cream; heat half a cup of vinegar, stirrting into it the beaten yolks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of mustard; pour this over the cabbage just as it goes to the table.

**BROWN BREAD.**—Three cups of sweet milk; two cups of corn-meal; two cups of flour; one egg; one-half cup of molasses; one teaspoonful of salt; and one measure of Horsford's baking powder. Steam three hours; bake half an hour; let it stand half an hour before eating.

**POULTRY AND PIGS.**—A hen may be calculated to consume 1 bushel corn yearly, and to lay 12 dozen or 18 pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that 3 1-3 pounds of corn will produce, when fed to this hen, 1 pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary, requires about 5 1-3 pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are 24 cents a dozen, and pork is 10 cents a pound, we have the bushel of corn fed prodncing \$2.88 worth of eggs, and but \$1.50 worth of pork.

Judging from these facts, eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fitted for the laboring man in replacing meat.—[Scientific Farmer.

**A LAUNDRY SECRET.**—The following receipt for doing up shirts will be found of use to many housewives:—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder; put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or so of water; and then, having covered it up, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, and cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to the lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them, after they have been washed.—*Exchange.*

**A BEAUTIFUL SUPERSTITION.**—Among the superstitions of the Seneca Indians, was one remarkable for its singular beauty. When a maiden died, they imprisoned a young bird until it first began to try its powers of song, and then, loading it with messages and caresses, they loosed its bonds over her grave, in the belief that it would not fold its wings nor close its eyes, until it had flown to the spirit land, and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost.

Mrs. Partington says that Ike has bought a horse so spiritous that he always goes off in a decanter.

We are told of grass, in Colorado, that is so short you must lather it before you can mow.

Josh Billings says: "Success don't konsist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time."



# HORTICULTURE.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

## Flowers—Spring—Pansies.

THE PANSEY, *Viola Grandiflora*, frequently called *Heart's-Ease*, and in some countries, *For-get-me-not*.

BY MRS. H. M. LEWIS.

The children are saying, "Spring is here;" surely, I feel that the air is softening, and I know the robin has appeared; but snow is to be seen and ice is still over the lakes, and no green thing do I see. Will some one give me an unmistakable sign that will positively assure me that no mistake is being made, and this is surely spring?—Ah! I have it, I will run to the Pansey-bed and pull back the coverlid of dry leaves under which the plant has slept the long winter's night away; surely, I have found spring, it is here in all its beauty for the leaves are fresh and green, and the buds are bursting into bloom, I hear a still, small voice, saying:

"My name is For-get-me-not, under the leaves,  
O'er which old king Winter his ice carpet weaves."

Do you think we could ever forget you, you dear spring beauty? No! never; you give us too much freshness, fragrance and beauty, to be ever forgotten by us.

The Pansy is a native of Liberia, Norway, and other parts of Europe, and was brought into this country about fifty years ago, but was not generally cultivated until twenty years later.

I well remember the first Pansy I ever saw; it was in a bouquet just from the green house, and in size, a little more than half as large as those grown at the present time; the color was of dark rich purple, with a bright eye; our girlish enthusiasm over it knew no bounds, as we passed it from one hand to another, envying the fortunate possessor, and longing for the time to come when we should possess one like it ourselves.

We now have the Pansey in all colors, an honor of which no other flower can boast, I believe. This bright-eyed flower blossoms nine months in the year. I believe no other flower in cultivation at the North does so much; it delights in cool, wet weather, therefore, in spring and autumn, it puts forth its gorgeous colors, purple, crimson and gold.

A friend, who had often seen it growing in its native wilds in Norway, says of it: "I frequently

found it growing among fallen trees, roots, stumps of trees, among the pines in shady places; occasionally I found it growing in thick masses, which reminded me of the flower-beds at home. They were sparkling in color; and I could liken it to nothing but a carpet of wonderful beauty, far finer than man ever conceived of; a carpet that kings might well court, but in vain."

The Pansey was the sweet songstress Neilsson's favorite flower in her early girlhood days; many bunches of them she has picked and arranged with her own hands, and sold them.

The French name *Pansee* signifies, "think of me."

Shakespeare says: "And there is Pansies, that's for thoughts," perhaps, because the heads are often seen bending downwards, as if in thought or study; many persons believe they can see a resemblance in them to the human face, and it is perhaps for this reason that the children love them so much. I have seen a little three-year-old go regularly into the garden as soon as breakfast was over to caress and talk to her baby "*Pansies*," as she was pleased to call them; she would kiss each flower and pat it with her dimpled hand, and amuse herself for hours with them, and if the flowers had responded to some of her inquiries, it would not have surprised her in the least; sometimes the temptation to pick them, was too strong to be resisted, and the heads would come off to ride in the little cart, and as she came up the walk trundling the cart behind her with radiant face beaming with joy—we have wished that some artist's brush might catch the expression and fix it upon canvas indelibly, for it was so free from care, so bright, so happy, and so full of childish enthusiasm and trust that we called her the brightest Pansey of them all.

In the language of flowers, the mission of the Pansey is to brighten, bless and beautify the lives of those around us; and who performs its mission more effectually and faithfully than this little flower?

"Doing its best in its own little spot,  
Ready and willing its love to impart;  
Would I were patient, content as thou art."

Dear Pansey! you have filled the hands of many careworn invalids, and given them better medicine than money could buy; you have filled many dear, still, cold little hands that will never



be filled again on earth, and we invite you to come to us at all times and in all seasons, come to us in sickness, in sorrow, in health, in prosperity and adversity, for we know you will ever be the same true friend, and we always love to have you near us.

"Of all the bonnie-buds that blow,  
In bright or cloudy weather;  
Of all the flowers that come and go,  
The whole twelve months together;  
This little purple Pansey brings  
Thoughts of the sweetest, saddest things."

*Madison Wis., April 20th.*

NOTE.—It is a mistake to call the Pansy a Forget-me-not; the latter is altogether a different genus, being the *Myosotis*, while the Pansey or heart's ease is of the genus *Viola*. The Pansey or violet has some importance otherwise, than in sentiment and poetry; it has a place and is recognized in Science, being one of the primitive colors in nature, of the rainbow, and the spectrum of light. But the above is one of the character of communications we like to give our readers, and feel sure they will delight in them; hence, we shall be pleased to receive such favors of Mrs. L., as she knows what she writes about.—EDS. MARYLAND FARMERS

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### LOOKING FOR FLOWERS.

"The lily is lovely as when it slept  
On the waters of Eden's lake;  
The woodbine breathes sweetly as when it crept,  
In Eden from brake to brake;  
They were left, as proofs of the loveliness,  
Of Adam and Eve's first home;  
They are here, as the types of the joys that bless  
The just, in the world to come."

Of all the beautiful things God has made, there are none more beautiful than the sweet flowers, that are scattered like jewels over the earth. How beautiful are their shapes and colors. How delightful their fragrance; and how great their numbers.

Flowers were made to gladden the heart of man; hence, we find them every-where; in the deep valleys, and on the top of the snow-capt mountains; in the "darkling woods," and on the level plains—they are often silent ministers of hope, and reminders of home, to the worn and weary traveler.

The cultivation of flowers is an occupation of which one seldom tires; we soon learn to love them, and from year to year, watch anxiously for the first violets of Spring; linger lovingly over the sweet roses of June; while Autumn with its gor-

geous drapery and flaming flowers delights us. The interest still clings around the snow-covered chrysanthemums of November.

Chaucer tells us in his quaint old rhymes, that as soon as the month of May comes with the singing of birds, and springing of flowers, he could not help laying aside his books, and his business, to see the daises blow at sun-rise. "Chaucer was a wise man, he looked for flowers," and why may we not follow his good example?

Yet some people go through this world and never see them; they find nothing but weeds, and go on through life bewailing the evil days on which they have fallen. It is so much easier to find fault than to rectify it, and if they would only sweep the cobwebs out of their minds, they would find they lose years of happiness in not looking for flowers.

We so often forget that the blackest cloud has a silver lining, and often the choicest flowers are strewn along the darkest pathway. "Life is too short to be worn out with petty worries, frettings, hatreds and vexations; let us banish all these and think on whatsoever things are good, and pure, and lovely and gentle." "Sweep out the cobwebs of indolency, of vanity, of deceit, of avarice, of dissipation; and then how radiant will be the chambers of the mind; how joyous the feelings of the heart; weeds would be uprooted as if by magic, and flowers would bloom and blow of brightest hue and richest fragrance."

"Should we not cheerfully,  
hand locked in hand,  
Press on, unwearingly, hope's bravest band,  
Looking for flowers?"

WICOMICO.

SWEET POTATO FOR THE HOUSE.—The sweet potato vine is really desirable for the house, is a rapid grower, and much more delicate in appearance under house culture than when growing out of doors. Select (the earlier the better) a well-ripened tuber of the Red Nansemond variety—said to be a most vigorous grower—eight or ten inches long and four or five inches in diameter. A dark-colored hyacinth glass is a suitable and pretty holder for the potato, but a common glass fruit can or small earthen jar will do. Fill the vessel with rain water and stand the potato in the mouth of it, allowing only two or three inches of the potato to go down into the water. Set it in a warm, bright place to sprout, filling up the holder with water as fast as it evaporates. Probably a great many sprouts will start at once or in quick succession; break off all but three or four of these, as your vine will by so doing be much longer and more luxuriant. Nothing will now be needed for the perfection of the vine, except to keep the vessel filled with rain water.—*American Garden.*



**Coleus---The Shah.**

This is a cut from the establishment of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., and is one of the most showy and desirable of all the varieties of this fine foliage plant; the leaves are sharply marked, and have somewhat the shape of the Oriental head-dresses, in their folding lines and drooping points. No collection is complete without this one.



## MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MAY MEETING—1877.

This was a highly creditable and successful meeting; and the best reports of it were in the *Sun* and the *Gazette*, from which we mostly make up this report; the fast young man who made the report for the American was so smart he got a month ahead of time.

The May meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society was held on the 21st of May, at the Academy of Music in connection with the opening of the series of summer garden concerts to be held at the Academy. The horticultural exhibition was in the concert hall and the summer concert in the main auditorium. There was a fine exhibit made by the society, especially of flowering plants, and the attendance was very good.

The principal exhibitors were R. W. L. Rasin, ornamental foliage; Mrs. Isabella Brown, calceolarias; E. Hoen, foliage and flowering plants; Wm. Fowler, cut flowers; R. J. Halliday, fuchsias and verbenas; J. Pentland, flowering and foliage plants; Patterson Park, fuchsias, ferns, drocenas; Charles Hamilton, geraniums, including a seedling named Col. Jenkins; John Feast, fine and extensive collection of exotics, &c.; W. F. Massey, fuchsias, geraniums; Ezra Whitman, fuchsias, geraniums, mahernia odoratum, &c.; R. Patterson, bedding plants; John Cook, design of cut flowers; J. Edw'd Feast, cut flowers and bouquets; Miss Mary Strawberry, cut flowers; Wm. D. Breckenridge, tree peonias; A. Hoen, flowering shrubs; Mrs. J. A. Needles, fountain decorated with flowers; N. F. Flitton, gardener to Gov. Carroll, large mushrooms.

The following awards were made: Best six specimens begonias, \$3, R. W. L. Rasin; best six fuchsias, \$3, R. J. Halliday; best petunias, \$2, A. Breckenridge; J. Pentland and A. Patterson, honorably mentioned; best pansies, \$2, C. L. Kemp; best verbenas, \$2, W. F. Massey; A. Patterson honorably mentioned; best geraniums zonale, \$3, W. H. Perot; E. Hoen, \$2; special premium, J. Pentland specially commended; geraniums, double flowering, \$3, W. H. Perot; geraniums, foliage, \$3, J. Pentland, W. H. Perot, commended; best collection of greenhouse plants, \$5, John Feast; ornamental plants, \$3, R. W. L. Rasin; best rhododendrons, \$4, W. H. Perot; calceolarias, \$2, Mrs. Isabella Brown; cinerarias, \$2, J. Pentland; hardy flowering shrubs, \$2, W. D. Breckenridge; pair hanging-baskets, \$2, W. H. Perot; best arranged basket cut flowers, \$2, John Cook; table design, \$4, John Cook; vase filled with plants, \$2, P. Patterson; rhubarb, \$1, lettuce, \$1, best collection of vegetables, \$3, R. W. L. Rasin.

Greenhouse Plants.—Special premiums of \$2.50 each to J. Pentland and W. H. Perot. Highly commended, W. D. Breckenridge, rhododendrons; A. Hoen, flowering plants; Miss Mollie Strawberry, basket cut flowers; E. Whitman, general collection of Plants; Mr. Fowler, pelargoniums; Wm. Frazier, collection plants; M. Perine & Sons, earthenware and vases; N. F. Flitton, mushrooms; W. D. Breckenridge, tree peonias; John E. Feast, basket cut flowers.

## POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

THE MAY MEETING

Was held at the room of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, May 1st. Chalkley Gillingham (president) in the chair, with J. E. Snodgrass secretary.

The fruits of the Potomac region were discussed. Apples succeed well; peaches and pears also; but apricots and plums, not so well. It was generally conceded that the nursery trees from the North did not do as well as those grown in nurseries in this region.

Col. Hiram Pitts had been familiar with pear culture in northern New York, and had observed it here carefully, and was prepared to attest that the soil and climate on both sides of the Potomac were so admirably adapted to its culture that this might be considered the best climate for pears in the whole country.

A new seedling Pear, from the glebe lands of Rock Creek church, named the "glebe beauty," was commended.

The rain-fall of the Potomac region was said to be about 48 inches annually.

The Secretary advocated resolutions declaring that the Agricultural Department should have the dignity of a Secretary, as a full Cabinet Officer, which was sustained by the Society.

Toads, as useful to fruit growers, was made the subject for discussion at the next meeting.

After some Society business, it adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday, (the 5th of June,) on board the steamer Mary Washington, and will be specially devoted to the exhibition of strawberries. The occasion will be conducted as a basket picnic, in which the public are invited to participate.

**TOMATO.**—The poet who wanted to be a Granger, and wrote, "Beneath the Tall Tomato Tree I'd Swing the Glittering Hoe," was not so badly informed as he seemed. Mr. Scott of Los Angeles, Cal., has a tomato vine twenty-five feet high.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Well, why will that not do for a beanstalk for the Jack of the *Courier-Journal* to climb up and slay Giant Despair Hayes?—[Portsmouth Weekly.]

**WORDS.**—It is a curious circumstance that "Webster's Dictionary, Unabridged," according to its title on the back of the book, does not contain the word "unabridged."—[Printer's Circular, Philadelphia.]

This is a mistake. The word is placed under the definition of "un," in the list of past passive participles.—[Portsmouth Weekly.]

**NURSERY STOCK.**—See D. C. Munson's advertisement for first class stock.



THE  
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D. S. CURTISS, }

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Col. J. W. Ware,

John Carroll Walsh,  
John Lee Carroll,  
John Feast,  
D. Z. Evans, Jr.,  
John F. Wolfinger,  
Dr. J. E. Snodgrass,

EDITORS IN DEMAND.—We see, by many of our exchange papers, that two of the Editors of the MARYLAND FARMER are desired for public office to fill important positions; and those papers urge these gentlemen as suitable candidates for the respective places; namely—Col. S. S. Mills, for representative in the Legislature for the seventh Ward of Baltimore; and Col. W. W. W. Bowie, for Agricultural Superintendent of the State Agricultural College; this we appreciate as a high compliment to the Farmer, and though we shall regret to lose our associates, their good luck will have the consent of the

OTHER EDITOR.

MEDIA PA.—We have a pleasant communication from "A Reader," at this place, which will appear next month.

WAR AND WANT.—The war in Europe and Asia, between Russia and Turkey and their respective adherents, continues active, with no prospect of a speedy end; hence, our surplus of bread-stuffs and meats will all be wanted at good prices.

Editorial Correspondence.

PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO—MICHIGAN.

FLINT, MICH., May 7th, 1877.

Leaving Baltimore, Wednesday evening of last week we reached this place on Friday evening, at least 12 hours later than we should have done, and much later than we were promised, at the general ticket office, of the Pennsylvania line, in Baltimore street; but then these ticket sellers are prolific in representations.

WHEAT—SPRING CROPS.

Along all the route the *wheat* looks promising for a large harvest, if no disaster befalls it before harvest-time. And there is a very large area sown, all along the lines of railroads.

The farmers are well advanced in sowing their *oats* and preparations for planting *corn* and *potatoes*; and there is little doubt that all they can produce will be wanted, and at fair prices. The cultivation of the land seems to be thoroughly done—the plowing is deep; the *roller* and *harrow* are used liberally; rolling all fields is the practice. Pastures and meadows are green and luxuriant; *plaster* and *lime* are much used; the first mostly on grass, clover and corn; the latter, more on the wheat and oats.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, horses and sheep are much more numerous in Ohio and Michigan than in Maryland; and generally of good breeds.

Everywhere, I am told that those farmers who raise stock as well as grain make more money, and keep up their lands better, than those who grow only grains; especially the *sheep* and *dairy* farmers are prosperous. Breeders of good *horses*—improved sorts—make money, easily and pleasantly, above farming.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

A grand and joyous *sheep shearing festival* was held last Friday, in this (Genesee) county, participated in also by sheep growers from the adjoining counties of Livingston, Oakland and Washtenaw. Among the sheep exhibited were various grades and full blooded Merinos; there were present two bucks of the latter weighing 170 and 142 pounds; the latter gave a fleece of 29½ pounds of wool. There were present about a dozen expert shearers who did their work admirably and rapidly. These festivals are always very enjoyable occasions to the farmers, and are largely attended, and have a beneficial influence among breeders.

THE MAMBRINOS.

This is a noted and valuable breed of horses, distinguished for their trotting capacity. Through the courtesy of H. N. Mather, Esq., Editor of the



*Flint Democrat*, we enjoyed a pleasant ride to the stock-breeding farm of Messrs. Foster & Nye. We were shown a trial of speed by Mambrino Gift, the Webster of the horse trotting family in this country. Then we saw Mambrino Kate and Turk go over the track at a speed that astonished us. This place is but a short distance out of the city of Flint, and is a very handsome farm. On the place are a number of fine colts, one to three years old, of this popular stock.

We have rarely seen stables, grounds and other facilities for raising and training horses in greater perfection than are seen here. We do not know how well the *Mambrinos* are known in Maryland, but think they would be useful to our breeders; they are docile but powerful horses, with much spirit.

Flint is a handsome, lively city, with very pleasant surroundings, sustained by an excellent farming country. There is much *fruit*, particularly apples, produced in this section. Much lumber and wooden-ware manufactured here.

The "Red Ribbon" temperance organization is active and doing a good work here; may it long continue and extend its happy influence. C.

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*Editorial Correspondence.*

**Michigan—Horses—Crops, &c.**

TECUMSEH, May 14th, 1877.

Before leaving Flint City, I had another visit to the "Mambrino stables and breeding farm," by the politeness of Dr. Coggs hall, who took me a drive behind his fine buggy horse. The weather was favorable and the track in good condition, so that those splendid horses did their fast work and showed off in excellent style; I have never seen a horse on any track that showed more power and graceful movement than Mambrino Gift and the younger horse Mambrino Turk.

In the next number of the *MARYLAND FARMER* we shall give a more full account of these noted horses, from the *Flint Democrat*.

While at Flint we visited the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, by the politeness of Mr. Aldrich, the managing commissioner. Mr. Parker, the Principal, with several very competent lady teachers, are doing an excellent work instructing the pupils, and their exercises astonished and interested me very much. Mr. Aldrich has much fine stock on the farm connected with the Institution, including high bred cattle, sheep and hogs. The farm is well cultivated and yields good crops of grain and grass.

In the vicinity of Tecumseh and Adrian, Lenawee county, the farms are well cultivated and crops

look very promising; the farmers here understand the value of using the field *Roller*, as well as the harrow, and it is very much used.

But in passing through the hilly sections of Ohio and West Virginia, I was surprised that so few of the farmers use the swivel or side-hill plow, when it does its work so much better and easier than the common plow; and the Thomas smoothing harrow could be used more generally to good advantage.

CURRENCY—GREENBACKS.

Wherever I had opportunity to talk with them on the subject, and it was considerable, the farmers expressed the want of more money—of a larger circulation of greenbacks; they justly think the Government should pay off and take up the interest bearing bonds, and save paying that interest as much as possible, instead of retiring or reducing the circulation of greenbacks, which do not bear interest. They feel that withdrawing them instead of interest bonds, is both unjust and bad policy. Let it be understood that the Government will redeem those notes in coin, when wanted, and very few persons will call for specie, but most of them will prefer the greenbacks, as more convenient for business; such is the common sentiment. C.

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**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.**

The fifth Annual Session of this Society was held in Philadelphia last September; at which time it was resolved to hold the next Session at Chicago, Ills.

The previous Sessions were held at St. Louis, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

As the American Pomological Society is to hold its Session this year in *Baltimore*, it is desirable, for many reasons, that the Agricultural Congress should be held at the same place and the same time; and efforts are being made with the officers to have the meeting changed from Chicago to Baltimore for 1877.

This arrangement would save expense of holding two meetings, and enable persons interested to attend both; consequently, a larger attendance to each would be secured. Prominent producers would have better and larger opportunity of conversing and conferring together for the general welfare of all.

We hope, therefore, that the project to change the place of meeting, this year, to Baltimore will prevail; and then arrange to have both meetings next time held at Chicago.

If the change is effected Baltimore will be liberal in her hospitality and entertainments.



### Practical Thoughts.

The St. Michaels Comet eschews politics editorially, and is an advocate for the discussion of practical, local questions by the local press generally, and compliments his exchanges by republishing their articles upon such topics.

The last issue of the Salisbury Advertiser contains a well-written and timely article upon "Hard Times," showing among other things that our financial difficulties have arisen largely from the disproportion between producers and consumers; the latter, he says, outnumber the former six to one. He further says that parents, no matter what their circumstances in life may be, should train their sons so as that they would be capable of pursuing some useful avocation; that mothers should not only teach their daughters domestic economy theoretically, but practically.

There is no question at all but that the times are sadly out of joint in these respects.

Verily, an intelligent, honest man, seeking by manly efforts to discharge his obligations to his family and society, and the intelligent, virtuous and frugal housewife, caring for the physical, mental and moral well being of the husband and children that God has given her, are the noblest works of creation.—*Federalsburg Courier*.

### How can we Destroy Garlic.

*Washington, D. C., May 4, 1877*

Can't you tell the farmers of this section—at least such of them as are wide-awake enough to take your valuable Magazine—how to get rid of the *Garlic*, or, "wild onion," from their mowing lands and pastures?

They seem to regard it as an evil that must be borne. Some suggest the application of salt; but say that it must be applied in such a quantity that it would be too expensive, and for a time destroy all other growth; while the mere cultivation of hoed crops, for several consecutive years even, would not thoroughly eradicate the pest.

Mr. Allen, in his new American Farm Book, seems to regard the *Canada thistle* as the only weed that is at all formidable to the American farmer. Perhaps this pest of our pastures, that taints the dairy, and other cattle products of this section, never came within the range of his experience or observation. J. W.

NOTE.—Will some one who knows be good enough to answer our correspondent? We know of nothing but persistent cultivation.—*Eds. MD. FARMER*.

ESSAY ON HOUSE-KEEPING.—We commence in this number of the Maryland Farmer the publication of an excellent essay, which received a prize at the Harford county fair, last fall, and shall insert other portions in following issues, as we think its influence will be useful.

### APPLE TREE DISEASE.

*Frederick City, Md. May 8, 1877.*

MR. EDITOR.—I have an orchard of apple trees; they have been planted about fifteen years—have appeared to be thrifty until the present year, when I notice that the *bark curls up*, and falls from the trunk; this condition extends from the ground up to the branches. I am sure they will die unless speedily relieved; can you tell me the cause and remedy?

ANSWER.—The cause may be various, and the remedy equally so; we believe, in most cases, washing the body of the trees with a mixture of lime, soot, sulphur and carbolic acid, together with digging-in salt, ashes and manure around the roots and nicely *mulching* the ground, will generally effect a cure. What says Mr. Saunders, Mr. Munson, Mr. Saul, Mr. Fritz and others, on the subject? We will be glad to hear from them in regard to the matter. Driving three or four nails into the trunks often results beneficially.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—We believe it is desirable that our people, especially the farmers and implement manufacturers, should make all the necessary arrangements for a creditable exhibition of their best productions at the great show to be held in Paris, in 1878, which will be a grand affair, by the nations generally, and ours should not be behind others, after our splendid centennial.

PIMLICO RACES.—From the city Dailies, we learn that the Spring Races, last month at the course near Baltimore, was a pleasant and successful season, to those participating, except, perhaps, to the losing parties; it is gotten up by the Maryland Jockey Club.

NEW PRESIDENT.—We have been informed that Colonel John Merryman, of Baltimore, has been elected President of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, vice Joseph H. Rieman, declined. The officers of the Association are busily at work, endeavoring to make the fair next fall a success.

SHORT HORN BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION.—The Secretary, S. F. Lockbridge, has sent us the report of proceedings, in pamphlet form, of the fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Breeders of Short Horns, held at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6, 1876, for which, thanks.

BEE STING.—*Mr Editor*:—I noticed in the last number of the MARYLAND FARMER, a remedy for "bee-sting." I expect it is a very good one, if you could get at it directly, but I think I know a more simple one, and one that will equal it in effect, if you chance to be out of doors. Put moist earth to the part affected. Please excuse any mistakes, as I am only a boy. J. A. PEARCE,

*Crisfield, May, 1877.*



### Hop Growing.

Early Spring is the best time to plant the Hop roots or settings ; and it will do to plant as late as now in this region.

Rich, warm, deep land is the best for hops, with fair circulation of air, but as much sheltered as may be from heavy winds. Alluvial bottom lands are best, Any soil that will produce good crops of corn or wheat will also produce a paying yield of Hops.

They need to be frequently hoed and cultivated so as to keep the ground stirred and the weeds down. It is a profitable crop. More about it next month.

ONE thing more we should remind *hop planters* to remember ; the same plant grows for several years in the same place, being a perennial, and it runs its roots very deep, if the ground admits it ; therefore, it is necessary that the ground should be plowed deep as possible, and made rich before planting the sets or roots ; the land should be well drained, warm and dry also.

**BREAKING UP BONES.**—Dr. J. J. Terrell, one of our valued subscribers, desires to know the best mode, and the best machinery, for breaking up bones, finely, to fit them for running through the burr mill stones to make bone-flour.

Will some one having the means please give the desired information in our columns, which are open to that purpose.

**TO PREPARE BONES.**—Take a tight hogshead or other large tight vessel ; put in a few strong wood ashes or potash ; then fill in a few bushels of bones ; then more ashes and bones, till the vessel is about full ; pour in water till nearly full. In 20 to 30 days the bones will be dissolved to a thick paste by the ashes or potash ; mix this with ten times its bulk of good earth, and use for manure.

**PEACHES AND PEARS.**—The prospect, at present is, that there will be a very large crop of these delicious fruits ; and we are satisfied that growers will make money by spending a good deal of time in early *thinning-out*, take off a half or thirds of the small fruit.

**FIRST STRAWBERRIES.**—From the local papers we learned that first Strawberries shipped from Maryland "Eastern Shore," occurred the 18th May, from Marion, Princess Anne and Westover.

Strawberries became quite plenty in Baltimore on the 21st of May, from Norfolk, York river and the Southern counties of Maryland, and sold at reasonable prices.

### The War—Provisions—Prepare.

In view of the prospects of War, Hon. T. P. Janes, Commissioner of Agriculture, for Georgia, issued a circular last month, urging upon Southern farmers and planters, the wisdom of raising more food staples and less cotton ; this advice is timely and important.

Farmers, throughout the whole country will do well to raise all the bread and products suitable for exportation, that they can ; and also to consume at home, as far as comfortable, those articles least valuable for exportation, to allow for export, as much as possible, all of those which are profitable for that purpose. Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, and Mutton can be profitably exported ; while buckwheat, fruits, potatoes, and many others will not, but are suitable for home consumption, to substitute for the exportable articles, as far as possible.

**WEATHER REPORTS.**—The Signal Corps, at Washington, has our thanks for the weather report of April. It shows that the rain-fall for April was 4.5 inches, against 3.75 inches in previous years. It also shows that the average temperature for the month was 52°, against 50.6°, for previous years ; proving that April of this year was wetter and warmer than for several previous years.

**GEORGIA REPORTS.**—Dr. T. P. Janes, Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, sends us his report for April, which represents the crop prospects generally as favorable, which we are glad to see, and trust the best expectations may be fully realized in the harvests.

**DEFERRED.**—For want of space several interesting communications must be deferred until the next number ; among them are the favors of "Flora," and "Bessie Beech ;" but they are good enough to last, and will be seasonable any month.

**DUE CREDIT.**—On page 172 is an item of a few lines, from the Evening Star, "Men and Things," to which the proper credit is omitted.

**PORT TOBACCO TIMES.**—With its issue of May 11th, this excellent county paper entered upon its 34th volume ; may it still live long and prosper, for its own and the people's benefit.

**PERSONAL.**—One day last month we were favored with a pleasant visit from MR. WILSON, Editor of the old popular *Marlboro Gazette*, from whom we learn that crops are promising in Prince George County,



## A TREATISE ON THE HORSE.

Some time ago we wrote and published a brief notice of a work, with the above title, by Dr. B. H. Parks, Columbus, Ohio. We have since studied this volume more carefully, and regard it a valuable work for all owners and breeders of horses.

It contains wise instructions for the care and training of horses, as well as for the shoeing of them; it points many popular and prevalent errors of shoeing, and gives the remedies with the improved shoe devised by the author; it also gives good plans for stables.

Besides the useful information in regard to horses, the volume contains valuable instructions in regard to cattle, sheep, &c. It contains 127 pages of useful reading, and is cheaply bound in paper. But we think the price too high, being one (\$1.00) dollar; the author would do more good to the public and secure larger profit to himself, by selling it at half the above price, or even less; but that's his business; we believe the book a useful one to those who study it.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The Maryland Farmer, published at Baltimore, Md., is an agricultural monthly of rare merit, and only costs \$1.50 a year. The best proofs we can give of our appreciation of its quality is that we use our scissors freely in disfiguring by clipping from every monthly issue for the benefit of our readers.—*N. O. Picayune.*

MARYLAND FARMER.—The Maryland Farmer, for May has been received. Among its contents are able articles on horticulture, agriculture, live stock, the dairy, poultry, apiary and miscellaneous subjects. Those in want of a first-class farmer's magazine should enclose \$1.50 to Ezra Whitman, 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, which will pay for it a whole year.—*Eastern Virginian.*

MARYLAND FARMER.—The May number of the Maryland Farmer is filled with valuable information for the agriculturist. It anything it gets better with each issue. Price \$1.50 per annum. Ezra Whitman, publisher, 145 West Pratt Street, Baltimore.—*Somerset Herald.*

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—The May number of this most excellent and welcome visitor has arrived. Its contents are not only interesting to the farmer for perusal but furnish scientific study for the practical Agriculturist. No one regrets the the annual subscription of \$1.50 for such a book as this.—*True Republican.*

## PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

In view of the great value of the Percheron-Norman breed of horses to the farmer, we think highly of the work by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., on this subject. We have no doubt but these will become *the* horses for general farm purposes in this country; they are heavy, hardy, docile and very teachable, besides coming to maturity and usable strength quite early.

We gave a limited notice of this little work some time ago, and since have examined it more fully and appreciate it more highly; it is nicely illustrated with portraits of the finest specimens of that horse, in this country.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The Maryland Farmer for May is on our table, filled, as usual, with its variety of interesting articles for the agriculturist. As a journal of its class none surpass it in Maryland or elsewhere. Address 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md. Terms, \$1.50 a year.—*Rockville Sentinel.*

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—This agricultural monthly for May, 1877, comes to us freighted with valuable information for the farmer, gardener, horticulturist, &c.—*Frederick Examiner.*

MARYLAND FARMER.—The "Maryland Farmer" for May is on our table, and as usual replete with valuable information for the farmer and gardener. No farmer should be without a copy of this excellent journal. Send \$1.50 to E. Whitman & Sons for the "Farmer" for one year.—*Salisbury Adv.*

MARYLAND FARMER.—We are in receipt of the May number of the Maryland Farmer. It presents its usual supply of information on all matters pertaining to the interest of the farmer. In the Horticultural Department is two well executed cuts of the Flowering Maple and Geranium, Chats with the Ladies, by Patuxent Planter, closes this very interesting number of the Farmer.—*Marlboro Gazette.*

A. & M. ASSOCIATION.—Last Tuesday an adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Somerset Co. was held in the office of Eph. G. Polk. The President—Hon. Levin L. Waters—in the chair.

The Committee, appointed by the Association to to fix the premium for the best acre of corn raised in Somerset county and the best yield of wheat per acre, has decided to offer \$10 each for these cereals.—*Princess Ann Republican.*



## GREEN MANURING.

Too much importance can hardly be attached to the system of farming with green manures ; that is, growing green crops to turn under for enriching the soil.

We have before alluded to an excellent work on this subject, written by Dr. C. Harlan, Wilmington, Del.

One great advantage of green manuring, especially where help is scarce, is that it saves labor in hauling and spreading. The hauling and spreading heavy manures is a great labor—far heavier than sowing seed and plowing in for fertilizers.

PLEASANT TESTIMONIAL.—The following is one of many pleasant commendations which we receive for the Maryland Farmer ; and is the more prized as Mr. Fitz is an experienced and intelligent fruit grower and a popular writer for Magazines :

*Dear Sir* :—We find no agricultural journal on our table of more real value to the farming interests than "THE MARYLAND FARMER." The April number is replete with choice and well written articles on all the various topics interesting to farmers and fruit growers, and is adapted to a wide range of latitude ; and is particularly useful and desirable for southern readers.

Yours truly, JAMES FITZ.  
Keswicks Depot, Alb Co., Va.

THE ADVOCATE.—This is the name of a weekly general Newspaper, published in New York, with D. D. T. Moore as Editor of the Rural and Grange Departments. It is a plain folio sheet, and no doubt would be found useful in the family.

PORTSMOUTH WEEKLY.—Such is the name of a sprightly and handsome 8 page weekly, we have received, from Portsmouth, N. H., devoted to Agriculture and general news, by Frank W. Miller.

WOMAN'S WORDS.—We have received the May number of this handsome and ably edited magazine, of which Mrs. Col. Lewis is the managing Editor.

"THE MARYLAND COLLEGIAN."—We have received No. 1. of *The Maryland Collegian*, published by the Literary Societies of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Editors from the Philomathean Society, J. S. Crockett, S. E. Mudd ; editors from the Philokalian Society, G. A. Harter, J. F. Gontrum. It is a neat little paper of four pages, well gotten up, and clearly printed.

## Eucalyptus and Fleas.

We think we can give to all who are troubled by this little "Jumping Jack," that torments the "Fair Sex" so much, a *bit of good news*.

Those who are troubled at night will be quickly cleared of these smart little fellows, if they will procure small delicate branches of the "Blue Gum," and place the branches under the pillows of the bed where fleas are plenty, many will be found dead next morning, those that are spryest will *flea* away, and rest and freedom from this troublesome little fellow is guaranteed, by using the branches as described ; remember the *Blue Gum* not *Blue Glass*.

Remember also, branches of the Eucalyptus hung pendant over pictures are an ornament, while they destroy all fleas and mosquitos also, or 'drive them from the dwelling.—*California Farmer*.

THE RURAL, VA. MESSENGER is rich in correspondents, from many sections ; this, from one of them :

## SHEEP AND DOGS.

"Ask, wherever you go all through this community, why do you not raise sheep? And the answer will generally be, "It won't pay—the dogs will kill them."

This from another :

## CROPS AND TAXES.

"The farmers of Virginia and North Carolina have had a hard old time the past year, to buy their fertilizers, pay their hands, pay their taxes, and meet their other necessary expenses, at the low prices which they have received for their market crops."

Another one writes as follows :

## HEALTH, GOOD.

"The health of the people in our section is remarkably good, considering the severity of the past winter. I have only heard of one case of pneumonia."

From another come these notes—

## MORE HOPEFUL.

"The farmers of this section are hard at work preparing for the coming crop. We made an average crop last season, which has stimulated the farmers to still greater exertions this year. Farmers are about through seeding oats. We seed very little wheat in this section."

NEBRASKA FARMER.—The Nebraska Farmer is a handsome monthly, printed in the best of style, on beautiful tinted paper, and nicely embellished with engravings ; published by McBride & Clarkson, at Lincoln, Neb., price, \$2.00 per annum.



### Be in Season.

Don't wait till planting time, or haying, or harvest, before getting your tools and implements mended and in order for work.

Too many farmers wait till the last day, to have their tools and implements *repaired*; and then they have to be delayed in their work to get the repairing done.

They should look after all these things in *the winter*, or early spring, and have all in readiness, in time for use; see to it.

WEATHER IN GEORGIA.—A respected correspondent, J. T. Wingfield, Esq. writing to pay his subscription, from Georgia, date May 26th, says:

"The first days of this week were hot enough for mid-summer; yesterday and this morning are cold enough for fire—very bad weather for our staple crops; I have just finished cutting a fine field of clover, and shall cut some wheat to-day.

NOTE.—That's good; fine fields of clover will make good farms and rich crops; more of them are needed in the South, and can be had, with proper efforts.

HEAVY STORM.—On the night of the 21st of May, Baltimore and vicinity were visited by a heavy rain, thunder and wind storm, which had the pleasant effect of cooling down the hot temperature and drenching the streets, which had become oppressively dusty.

CORN PLANTERS.—For the best hand corn planter out, see the advertisement of Wallace Fisk, in our pages.

SPLENDID HORSES.—We have received the handsome Catalogue, issued by Colonel S. W. Ficklin, of his thoroughbred horses, and other stock—Percherons, Clydesdales, Blackhaws and others, to be found on his beautiful "Belmont Farm," near Charlottesville, Virginia. Here are also to be seen fine herds of Short Horn cattle.

THE BALTIMOREAN.—This always enterprising Weekly Journal, gave a splendid picture of George W Childs, in its issue of the 20th of May. Mr. Childs is the enterprising publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger.

LARGE CABBAGE.—See Mr. Brown's notice of a cabbage raised in Garret county, weighing thirty pounds.

EAST VS. WEST.—A number of persons who recently emigrated to the West from Washington county, have returned, disgusted with their trip, and glad to get back to their old homes. [Baltimore Gazette,

### Self Government in the Southern States.

Now that peace and self-government are established in the Southern States, we hope and expect to see more prosperous and profitable agricultural operations prevail there; and it is our desire and aim to do all we reasonably can to secure that result, through the columns of the MARYLAND FARMER; and if the farmers and planters will take our magazine, very generally, as many already do, we shall be sure to afford them largely more benefits than the cost of it.

FARMERS' LIBRARIES.—Every town or Farmers' Club would find it to their advantage to get up a Library of useful and reliable works on the different branches of Agriculture. In fact, it would be a good thing if there were such a library in every school district, in farming communities. A collection of some two hundred volumes, with a suitable desk or cupboard to keep them in, would cost from \$300 to 400; and it could be added to, from time to time, as its patrons should desire, or as desirable new works should be published.

Such institutions will be still more desirable, for reference and research, when our rural schools are improved up to the point of having agriculture taught in them as a regular branch of study. We have knowledge of a few instances where such libraries are established, and they prove to be of much interest and pleasure.

CURE FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.—Mr. Joseph Stout, of Carroll county, gives the following remedy for chicken cholera, which he considers a perfect cure:—"Take a handful of white oak bark and boil it in a quart of water to make a strong decoction. After it cools mix with the liquid corn meal to the proper consistency to make a dough for feeding, and give to the fowls. Mix a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper to two quarts of the feed. The fowls will eat this mixture readily."—*Fredk. Examiner.*

SOUTHERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.—As the evidences accumulate of the fact that this great work progresses surely under the management and control of such gentlemen as Mr. Harrah and the present board of directors, the country is becoming awakened as to its great importance, it being the shortest, most convenient and economical outlet from the great West to foreign ports.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

BALTIMORE HERALD.—This is an excellent Family Journal which reaches us the middle of each month.



## CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

BY GENERAL A. M. WINN.

*San Francisco, Dec., 1876.*

Col. D. S. Curtiss: This morning the December number of the MARYLAND FARMER came to hand, and I have looked over it with more care than I generally give to such publications.

The reading matter is creditable and attractive, quite up to the times. Thanks for your compliment, I will try to deserve it.

SEVEN YEARS AGO,

There was a company organized in this city to manufacture *sugar from the beet root*, it was started with a capital of \$100,000. There were many difficulties to contend with; not the least, was the want of skill and experience in the business, while many discouragements were presented by predictions of failure. Some of the men engaged in the enterprise coolly calculated the chances and stuck to the undertaking. The result is a proud one; they have, this year, turned out over a million of pounds of as good sugar as the country requires or any body wants.

FRANCE,

Our friend and ally has made wonderful strides in the manufacture of beet sugar, so much so, that it is making inroads upon the sweet commerce of Great Britain. The fact has become so alarming that sugar refiners are asking for legal protection by tariff laws. The sugar interest in the United States should become one of such importance as to supply the demand of our own people at least, for we bring millions of pounds from foreign countries that might just as well be made by the labor of our farmers.

LABOR

Must be better divided; the machinery used in every branch of business has so reduced the amount of work necessary to produce the articles we need, that all cannot find employment in the older channels of trade. If a man wishes to build a house or ship, the work is done in the mills, and the workman simply puts it up, instead of getting it out by hand as they did when we were boys. There are many things that we import which ought to be made by our own people, that would serve the purpose of furnishing the deficiency of employment, and save millions of money from leaving our country.

THE SERIOUS FACT,

Is, that many of our people work too much for their personal enjoyment and national good. Artizans and other laborers should read and study more, to fit them to become the intelligent leaders of society. They should learn to govern the

country with less expense and more advantage to the masses. There are certain seasons when the farmer must put in all his time, but when seed-time and harvest are over, they should have their matters so arranged that time may be spent in learning to aggregate the wants of the people, and provide all at less expense and toil. There is no reason why the working people should not be the most intelligent and useful citizens, in the entire nation, if they use their faculties.

EIGHT HOURS

In twenty-four, for the day laborers is enough and more than enough to supply all the wants of the civilized world; the question is, only, to so divide the time as to be beneficial to the masses who make everything to supply the luxuriant wants of the rich, and then live on the crumbs that fall from their tables. The mechanics should be noblemen of cities, as the farmers should be of the country. If they could go to work at eight in the morning and quit at five in the afternoon, the time before and after working hours could be definitely used for obtaining the necessary information to move in the best social circles with ease and grace.

THE FARMERS

In this country are doing extremely well; wheat and barley are easily raised, affording ample crops with good prices. Fruit is becoming so abundant that orchardists, at a distance from the railroads, can not afford to bring it to market; just at this crisis we have the Alden process of drying the fruit instead of letting it rot on the ground; with the water-dried out the fruit becomes a valuable article of commerce, and we thus pander to the luxurious taste of mankind abroad.

WHAT A WASTE

It has been to allow so many, millions of fine apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, etc., to rot upon the ground, while thousands of people are deprived of these palatable comforts. It is a great blessing to humanity, that inventive genius is left free to expand its ingenuity over the many necessities of mankind, and to supply them as they come to the surface. There is honor in being recorded as a patentee for labor-saving and comfort-increasing machinery, whereby the world moves with accelerated advantages, and increased intelligence and enjoyments.

THE PROGRESS OF THIS COUNTRY

is truly wonderful, but I am not one of those who advise men to leave a good home, and spend half their remaining lives in building up another only as good as the one left behind. It is a good maxim to "let well enough alone." The temptations



offered by those who have large tracts of land, out of which they expect to make great fortunes, often lead men to wander away from a good home to find a better, only to be bitterly disappointed in the search for wealth and luxury instead of being satisfied with *enough*.

OUR WEATHER, SO FAR, has been delightful—no winter yet—but, when the rain falls and cold pinches, God only knows what is to become of our idle though industrious population, who cannot get employment. There are thousands of such people in this city now, and thousands more are coming. We have an abundance of gold and silver in the ground, the vaults of banks, and in the hands of the rich; yet, as vast as our improvements are, they are not sufficient to meet the many wants of the great hive of humanity, brought here by glittering generalities.

NOTE.—This communication got mislaid, and was not published in season.

### Sour Milk for Cows.

We have been asked the question, if skimmed milk and butter-milk are good feed for cows? We have known it given, mixed with bran or meal, to good advantage; but if it be fed to pigs in the pen, their manure will produce grass or corn-fodder that will be worth more to the cows than the milk would have been; while the milk will produce better results on the pigs than to the cows.

BALTIMORE COUNTY ITEMS.—The farmers' clubs are doing good service in promoting the science of agriculture. The members are alive to the importance of their associations and the benefit of interchange of experience and theory.

F. Zantzinger has sold "Cromwell's Park," 212 acres, in the ninth district, to Michael Adler for \$12,000.—*Exchange*.

POULTRY WORLD.—This old established Poultry Journal comes to us with three beautiful colored pictures of popular breeds of poultry, besides many other embellishments, and highly useful reading matter. Published by H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn. \$1.25 per annum.

FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.—Such is the name of a nice little Monthly, published by H. P. Hayes & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., at 50 cts. per annum.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Many valuable communications received, are necessarily deferred until the next number of our Magazine.

MARYLAND HEARD FROM.—A *private* letter to *the Mail*, from Judge Maryland Jones, of Lavaca county, on the 7th of February, says: "Weather warmer and grasshoppers hatching out." That locality is 260 miles due South of Dallas.—*Dallas Mail*.

WHEAT CROP.—Mr. Meredith Myers, an old and intelligent farmer of Dallas county, Texas, informs THE MAIL that he has never seen young wheat, at the middle of February, more promising than it is now.—*Dallas Mail*.

PIGS AND POULTRY.—Be sure to let your small pigs and poultry run in the orchard, at least, all the time after it is in bloom until the last fruit is all gathered; they destroy, moths, slugs, curculios and other insects which would injure next year's crop of fruit.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.—We have received the catalogue and premium list of the Eighth State Fair, of the Texas Agricultural Society, to be held at Houston, May 22-27, 1877.

WHEAT.—In the country about St. Michaels, the wheat on which fertilizer was used looks green, and flourishing generally, but that which was sown without fertilizer has not made so much growth.—[Comet.

THE wheat crop in this section of the country has never been in better showing for a number of years past. Our country friends say if nothing unforeseen happens it, there will be an extraordinary yield.—*Montg. Sentinel*.

STRAWBERRIES.—Our strawberry growers are splitting up their x's and xx's into fragmentary nickels, ready to meet the early demands of the berry picker.—*Eastern Virginian*.

NURSERY STOCK.—For good articles in the Nursery line readers will refer to the Advertisement of E. R. Cochran, Middletown, Del. He keeps prime sorts.

DURBOROW.—Our neighbors, J. C. Durborow & Co., have changed their business to 35 Light St., where they are doing a fair business.

DUTCH BULBS.—Rich. Sauer, of N. Y. has sent us his wholesale catalogue of Haarlem Bulbs, which he offers the public, for growing in 1877; for particulars see his advertisement.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., April 20.—Sadie Bell, Pongoteague mare, trotted for exhibition at the fair grounds here to-day. She distanced "Capt. Jack," a local trotter, and made the half-mile in 1.10.



## LADIES DEPARTMENT.

## Chats with the Ladies for June.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"The feathery foliage has broadened its leaves,  
And JUNE, with its beautiful mornings and eves,  
Its magical atmosphere, breezes and blooms,  
Its woods all delicious with thousand perfumes,  
First-born of the Summer—spoiled pet of the year;  
June, delicate queen of the seasons, is here!

The sadness has passed from the dwelling away,  
And quiet serenity brightens the day;  
With innocent prattle, her toils to beguile,  
In the midst of her children, the mother must smile."

June has come full freighted with Roses and a host of attending beauties of the Floral world to lend enchantment to the annual festival flowers hold in honor of the Queen of flowers at this gushing season of the year. The perfumed breath of flowers, and their lovely presence are seen and felt everywhere, by day and by night. Emphatically June is the month of flowers, clover, and early fruits. June ripens the grain and grass for July's sickles.

It requires no admonition from me to tell you to be early and late among your flower beds and "dress and keep them" in proper order, that you, yours, and many friends, may enjoy with you the delights that emanate from an orderly kept, neatly arranged parterre, filled with judiciously selected varieties of plants and flowering shrubs and bulbs.

What a pleasure it would be for a young lady or gentleman, at this season of the year, when flowers are so plenty, and in such variety, to have a still,—costs but a trifle—to gather roses and distil rose-water,—to mingle various flowers and distil their various properties so as to mingle with woman's nice discrimination, the various perfumes, that in their union, perhaps a better and sweeter perfumed decoction might be discovered than the famed Attar of Roses itself—so costly and hard to be had that a few drops are beyond the purses of the masses. Why should not our fair ones manufacture their own cosmetics and other perfumery; excelling perhaps anything now on the market. Why not produce the Attar or Ottar of Tuberose or Violet? It is simply by skill and patience, extracting from either flower its volatile oil and fixing it for use. Fortunes immense have, and may again be made, perhaps in idle moments, accidentally discovered, when engaged in what might seem the very common place, but pleasant occupation of distilling flowers for perfume, roots for sickness, mint and other strong-scented plants for

recreation or as remedies for sickness. It certainly is an interesting, instructive and useful employment for young folks as well as old, to distil various flowers and experiment with fruits and grains &c., taking care to become acquainted with the chemical properties of the article used and understanding the elementary principles of distillation to be aware of such plants, or such combinations as might be brought about by the distilling process, which in a few cases might render pernicious to life, what under a different state of things would be harmless. But most distillations from most of the best known sweet-scented flowers and herbs are harmless and easily obtained. Years ago, as good cologne as ever left Germany, was made by an old lady in Alexandria, and sold for the benefit of the church at same price as German cologne. She told me it did not cost over one dollar a gallon, bottled in small bottles. She sold it like our perfumers do, at about \$5 to \$8 per gallon.

By the way, this matter could be made a delightful and well paying small industry in a family, where there was an elderly person with but little to do, or a young one anxious to earn a livelihood but not physically able to do work requiring hard manual labor, or active exercise.

Poultry and Bees are two things that require the attention of ladies at this time. Look to the young bees; they, like the young folks of some house-holds, are about now growing tired of the old shelter and wanting to "go West" or somewhere, where they can have a new home and wider range. Look out and capture them, by kindly giving them a new habitation all to themselves, and try and make them satisfied, as parents should do unto their restless sons who desire to be to themselves.

June is a fine month for Dairy purposes,—clover and grass abundant. The weather favorable, and milk in abundance though not as rich as when the grass is older and more ripened; therefore the cows should have some chopped grain daily if you desire to get the largest yield of cream from the milk; for otherwise, at this season, the same quantity of milk does not yield cream in proportion to what it yields in other months under different circumstances. This is a good butter month, and much should be sold or packed, and thereafter kept in a cool place, and covered with salt, to be air-tight. It is best to bury each jar as packed with butter, free entirely from milk or water, in ice.

Fresh fruits will be coming in, Cherries, Apricots; Goosberries and Currants, green for tarts



and for canning or preserving, and ladies should be on the alert to put up for winter use a full supply of these in their green state. Blackberries will be on toward the close of the month, but above all we shall have, all the time the luscious *Strawberry*—most beautiful of all berries.

I trust you will enjoy that delicious fruit, so enticing to the palate, so healthful and so beautiful to look upon. Your enjoyment must not consist in only eating, but in the rearing the plant and gathering the fruit with your own delicate fingers, ere the early sun has dried up the veil of frost-like work which the dew has thrown over the fruit so as to freshen and add to its vivid color and perfume; or in dewy twilight of evening, sun-bonnetted, pick the sweet beauties that your friends may enjoy the result of your energy and thoughtful industry at the tea-table, or under the influence of moon-light talk, the berries mixed harmoniously with the rich cream frozen by your own skill. The various ways the fruit can be served goes very far to show what a girl of mind and useful energy will hereafter be as the directing ruler of a household. By such exercise as picking berries early in the morning and about sun-sett, wholesome exercise is had and comfort to many is obtained, with but little loss of time, and thereby also the thanks of grateful friends,—perhaps the *homage* of hearts secured.

Pardon me, for dwelling so long in talk about the strawberry, for I hold it one of my favorite fruits, and the only one according to my reading that grows in every climate, and is picked somewhere on the earth every day of the year. Some wise thinker said, if God chose, he could make a better fruit, but He never did.

Now this luxury can be enjoyed in a hundred ways. By skill, it can be preserved for all seasons, and with little care made to produce fresh fruit all winter. It makes nice fritters, cakes, pies, bread, &c. I subjoin a recipe that I think I am the inventor of; it is, at least, different and better than what I ever saw in print. Try it. My young lady friends will allow me to say, to enjoy these berries in the fullest possible manner, is to have a half pint-cup, (silver, gold, porcelain, china, glass, or meaner material) full of rich cream, sweetened and well flavored with good wine, nutmeg or extract of lemon, a cup of ice-cold water, go at twilight hours with your *dear* friend, pick the berry, dip it in the water to remove any grit or impurity, then dip it in the seasoned cream just long enough to breath a prayer for happy life, long love, between the giver and the recipient, put it in his mouth, then take the next dose, in the same way, yourself,

and continue the prescription until the man, if he be "a perfect paragon," as every "*dear friend*" should be, exclaims, "'tis food for the Gods, I was a man, I am a God!" This ground—strawberry patch—and you have matamorphosed me.

As the time is at hand for enjoying this fruit and breakfast strawberry cakes, I will give you a new recipe for strawberry pies, found delicious. Make and bake a light crust, when cool or cold, pour in it, this mixture:—place a pint of rich milk or fresh cream where it will heat. Beat together until light, one cup of white sugar, 2 eggs, one half cup of flour; stir it into the milk when nearly boiling, and one pint of strawberries slightly mashed, but well sweetened in time for the sugar to dissolve and be incorporated in the strawberry mash, before it is added to the milk &c., stir the whole well and pour into the crust. This quantity will make three good sized pies. If wanted very nice, beat to a froth some white of egg and sugar, with nutmeg or other flavoring, pour on top of the pie and return to the oven to be barely browned. These pies are good eaten hot or cold, or for any meal during the day.

Now is the time for clam soup, and I append a recipe in verse, which I found in a California paper, tried it and liked it much.—

#### CLAM SOUP.

First catch your clams—along the ebbing edges  
Of saline coves you'll find the precious wedges,  
With backs up lurking in the sandy bottom;  
Pull in your iron rake, and, lo! you've got 'em.  
Take thirty large ones, put a basin under,  
And water (three quarts) to the native liquor,  
Bring to a boil (and, by the way, the quicker  
It boils the better, if you'd do it cutely),  
Now add the clams, chopped and minced minutely.  
Allow a longer boil of just three minutes.  
And while it bubbles quickly stir within its  
Tumultuous depths, where still the mollusks mut-  
ter,  
Four tablespoonfuls of flour and four of butter,  
A pint of milk, some pepper to your notion,  
And clams need salting, although born of ocean.  
Remove from fire (if much boiled they will suffer—  
You'll find that India rubber isn't tougher):  
After 'tis off add three fresh eggs well beaten;  
Stir once more and its ready to be eaten.  
Fruit of the waves! O, dainty and delicious!  
Food for the gods! Ambrosia for Apicius!  
Worthy to thrill the soul of sea-born Venus,  
Or titillate the palate of Silenus!

MARYLAND FARMER.—The *Maryland Farmer* for May is on our table, filled, as usual, with its variety of interesting articles for the agriculturist. As a journal of its class none surpass it in Maryland or elsewhere.—*Port Tobacco Independent*.



For the Maryland Farmer.

### A "MISSION."

A LETTER—AN EXTRACT.

\* \* \* Yes, I think you have a "mission;" it is a strong proof of intellectual vigor to think so, and to feel that your energies have not been completely absorbed and exhausted in domestic duties: unsatisfied with present attainments, and strong wing of an aspiring intellect is ever seeking new heights of conquest; one of the greatest lights in humanity's darkness, whose chariot wheels rolled along the fiery course of sun and system, whose life was that of a pioneer in human attainments, declared that he felt himself a child picking up shells on the beach of the great ocean of knowledge which lay unexplored before men. I think you have a "mission" and that is, to exhibit the elevated home-picture of the cultivated woman.

Your whole life has been one of development, of culture, of reaching after higher and better planes of action, spurred thereto by your mental strength, that would not rest satisfied short of superiority, and your cultivation of your musical talent is simply the channel in which your intellect drives your surplus energies for their occupation and absorption; it is the outburst of the volcanic action which, routine, with its severe and monotonous duties, has not been able to stamp out.

I am not surprised that you think you have a "mission;" but I *should* be surprised if the "mission" should ever take you from *domestic duty* for its accomplishment; to reign the queen of a household winning the love of all by the sway of gentleness and peace; by patience under trials, by the soft words that turneth away anger, by equanimity under sarcasm, by that humility of spirit which claims its birthright at the throne of Moral Grandeur, by a vigorous assault upon self with the mallet and chisel of self-discipline, by the gathering in to the family circle of all social and domestic excellence, by all this, I think, you will fulfill your "mission;" for all of this offers a broad foundation for the upbuilding of the temple of your "mission;" the monument erected on this pedestal shall be imperishable.

POMONA.

GROWING ROSES.—The London *Gardeners Chronicle* advocates the grafting of roses by the insertion of growing eyes in the early spring instead of dormant eyes in the summer. The growing eyes are inserted in the main stem, one on each side, to form symmetrical heads. These make as much growth in the first season as the dormant eyes do in the second season,

GRAPES.—M. Chatot, a Frenchman, recommends common table salt as an antidote for oidium, or grape-vine disease. He says that his vines and grapes were covered for some years with a fungus-like substance, and that last spring he sprinkled a handful of salt about the roots of each vine. The effect was marvelous, the vines grew luxurantly, and bore an abundance of grapes entirely free from the fungus of oidium.

SOME CATTLE.—Mrs. Robb, of Corpus Cristi, is fairly entitled to her name, of the Cattle Queen of Texas. She owns 75,000 acres of land, inclosed by twenty-three miles of fence, on which 15,000 beeves per annum are fattened for market. Her husband, who died some years since, refused an offer of \$110,000 for one brand of his stock, which has since been largely increased.—*St. Louis Paper.*

SPLENDID GARDENING.—The fine "Seed Annual," sent out by D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., is worth very much more than its price for the nice detailed instructions it gives for high gardening; and for the useful tables and facts it presents.

BOSTON, March 28.—The steamer Istrian, hence for Liverpool Saturday, took out 278 live cattle.

Smith & Horton, of Eastham, recently had a large catch of mackerel in their weirs. One hundred and twenty-five carloads had been taken out. The whole are estimated at 2,000 barrels, and are large fish.

A HEAVY WEIGHT.—A famous old saying is, "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." Mr. Buschman, the leading cattle dealer of Holland, who arrived in this country from Rotterdam on Friday, to buy American cattle for shipment, could stand that test, as he weighs, it is said, about 400 pounds.

FISHERY REPORT.—We have received the report of the commissioners of fisheries and Fish Hatchings of the Maryland, T. B. Ferguson, Esq., Commissioner. We do not find either of those beautiful and valuable fish, Salmon and Trout, in the Index.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—We have received a small pamphlet on Strawberry Culture, by E. W. Durand of New Jersey. It contains many useful hints to growers, who are not experienced in growing that delicious fruit; but it does not give the names of desirable varieties, as is desired.

A Cape Cod farmer made \$175, last season, from pink water lillies, which he grew in a small artificial pond near his cranberry meadow,



### Housekeeping and its Accessories.

BY COUSIN MEHITABEL.

A prize Essay, before the Harford County Agricultural Society, Maryland.

Respecting many things, there are so many "notions" extant, which are only notions, and, apparently at least, entirely groundless, that it would be a useless attempt to try to explain why HOUSE-KEEPING—the knowledge and practice of domestic or, home affairs—is too generally regarded as being classed among what are called the lower, or menial occupations; domestic "help" ranking about with the "navvy who wields pick and shovel in mining and railroad making, and the laborer who cracks stones on the turnpike, plods around digging ditches and grubbing up stumps.

This is not at all as it should be, and society still needs many reforms, ere the working woman will be dealt with in strict justice and christian charity; but I do not propose, in this paper, to attempt any addition to that which, for so long, has been so well presented and discussed by some of the ablest writers and speakers of the age—men as well as women.

The day may come when the matter will be righted. It is best to feel and believe that the end of all the world's striving and contending will be the settling of all vexed questions, and the reign of true peace on earth; but the "mills of God grind slowly," and we who walk beneath the sun to-day will not see this grand conclusion, but we will be favored to see much that will comfort us, in the gradual putting away of old and cruel abuses.

There is much complaint, among many, that the extended advantages now offered for the education of woman, tend to destroy her usefulness in the domestic relations; to make her restless and dissatisfied—to sum it all up in one phrase, generally used—to set her above her business and make her too good for her place.

Without any discussion of the question as to whether woman was made for anything else, but to stay at home and "queen it at the fireside," as the gushing patrtarchs say, who address the graduating classes at ladies' schools, it is safe to say, that there are some women who would never become good housekeepers under any training. A peculiar fitness, a natural ability, a special genius, if I may be allowed so broad a term, is needed in order to excel here; just as the same is required by men to excel in any avocation; and all women are not born with this gift, or with a taste for domestic work. This want of taste and "faculty" is general-

ly charged to the account of laziness, shiftlessness and so forth, with a degree of injustice not even suspected by the faultfinders.

Why should not a woman fail as a housekeeper, or dislike the position, as well a man have a distaste for farming, or any other pursuit, and fail in it for want of natural adaptability? It is an old saying that; "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

Let no one call housekeeping a menial occupation, neither suppose that no ability is required to carry it on. When it comes to be considered how much is embraced under the general term "house-keeping," used in its best and full sense, it is plain to be seen that there is an ample field for the exercise of the most extended and enlightened education. "Book-learning" is not wasted; there is everyday occasion for its use, and the more readily and intelligently artistic and scientific knowledge is applied in domestic affairs, the more easily the work is accomplished, and the more pleasure is given in its results to all who are participants therein.

What comes within the jurisdiction of the housekeepers, and what has she to do? As a family is hardly to be called a household without children, and not very many houses are without them, we must presume that the lady who is to serve as our example, is the mother of a family. Boys to advise and encourage; to care for when at home, and to be anxious about when absent; girls to train, to watch and guide; all to instruct; to provide for in health, and to nurse in sickness. Then there is her husband and his manifold needs. His claims on her for comfort, counsel and companionship. One would suppose all this quite enough to fill the daily round of one woman's duties; and so it is, if things can be so ordered; but most frequently the wife, mother and mistress has the whole domestic machinery to control, to start, to regulate and to stop; herself, the masterwheel upon which the whole thing turns.

We will make a list of the departments that come under her care:

The dairy; the meat house, the cellar, the laundry, the wood and coal house, the fruit, flower and kitchen gardens, and the poultry yard. All these outside of the house proper; but, to all she must give sufficient supervision to know their condition and their capacity to assist in supplying the needs of her household.

The remarks in this paper apply generally to housekeeping, where there are both means and help at hand. The poor woman who has neither, must struggle as best she can to make headway



against hindrances and difficulties. Her affairs cannot go on like clockwork, for it is beyond her power to have any fixed system. She has the sympathies of all kind people, and if any suggestion herein contained lightens her burden, by even so little as saving her a few steps, I shall feel well repaid.

In housekeeping, the first and most important item is the *house* to keep. We often see houses so inconveniently arranged, that it is almost a wonder how the home work is ever accomplished in time. As it very often occurs that the mistress of the household is called upon to act as consulting counsel in house-building, it may not be amiss to devote part of this article to that subject.

Modern taste is doing away with the old fashioned notion, that the house must stand square with the points of the compass, and front the East; This plan leaves one side of the house always shaded and cold. No health-giving sunshine can visit it to brighten and purify. A house should stand diagonally as regards the points of the compass, and should front as the nature of the ground, the disposition of trees, and the views of surrounding scenery may dictate; always considering, that a hill-top or hill-side situation is preferable to a valley, because it is more dry, warm and airy, and the sun shines upon it after he has left the valley in chilly shade.

A country house should have on both sides, verandas extending the whole length, upstairs as well as down, and at the ends should be porches, taking up at least one-third the width of the house, or the verandas may be continued all around. At one end the lawn-porch may be enclosed with glass, and form a conservatory sufficiently large to gratify the taste of most country families in the culture of greenhouse plants. If there are children in the household, the upper porch at the other end may be fitted up as a house for the pets; the birds, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, etc., etc., that are almost the inevitable accompaniments of a family of healthy, intelligent children. If the family consist only of "children of a larger growth," this upper porch may be an apiary, and afford a source of constant and profitable interest to all, and perhaps cheer with pleasant employment the weary house-bound invalid.

Too much air and too much sunshine, are not at all likely to be had, so it is not necessary to give any cautionary suggestions against those. Houses built all of glass would be best, and some of us may see the day that will bring glass houses into use for dwellings as well as for show palaces.

An old doctor once called the stomach the "kitchen" of the body, and said, "when there is disorder in the kitchen, there is disorder in the garret."

The kitchen is truly the stomach of the house, the one indispensable organ of the establishment, and yet, just as it is with the human stomach; it and its requirements in the matter of proper care and provision, are almost always neglected. The consulting counsel should use every argument to show the builder that the kitchen is the most important part of the house, and if any deficiency in room or convenience must occur, it must not be in this department. Fronting the southeast is the best position for the kitchen, so it may have the advantage of the morning sunlight.

The kitchen building should be as a wing of the main house so that three sides may be open to the air and light. On the front side it should have a wide piazza, on which is the best place for the pump or water ram. Near the pump should be a large stationary table, which will be found to have so many uses that I will not try to specify them. If the ice-house and dairy are not within a very few steps, a box over the well, with windlass for raising and lowering ropes, will be found of the greatest convenience. The box should be exactly behind the pump; be the high, at the back, of an ordinary table, and have beside it a small table, to receive articles as they are hoisted from the well. The box should have a lock on the cover. A wide tight trough should be placed under the spout of the pump, to catch all dripping water and carry it into a drain constructed to carry it away from the house and yard.

(To be Continued.)

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NEW PLOW FACTORY.—A company has been recently formed in this city with the title of Baltimore Plow Co., for the manufacture of Plows, of which E. B. Whitman is President. The Company will furnish plows of the best quality to be obtained anywhere in the state of various styles.

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THOS. NORRIS & SON.—This well known concern has removed from Pratt Street to No. 42 Light Street, where they will be glad to see their friends. They make a specialty of Reapers, Mowers and horse powers. See their advertisement.

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POULTRY YARDS,—Philip Klug advertises high class poultry eggs for hatching: Leghorns are his favorites.

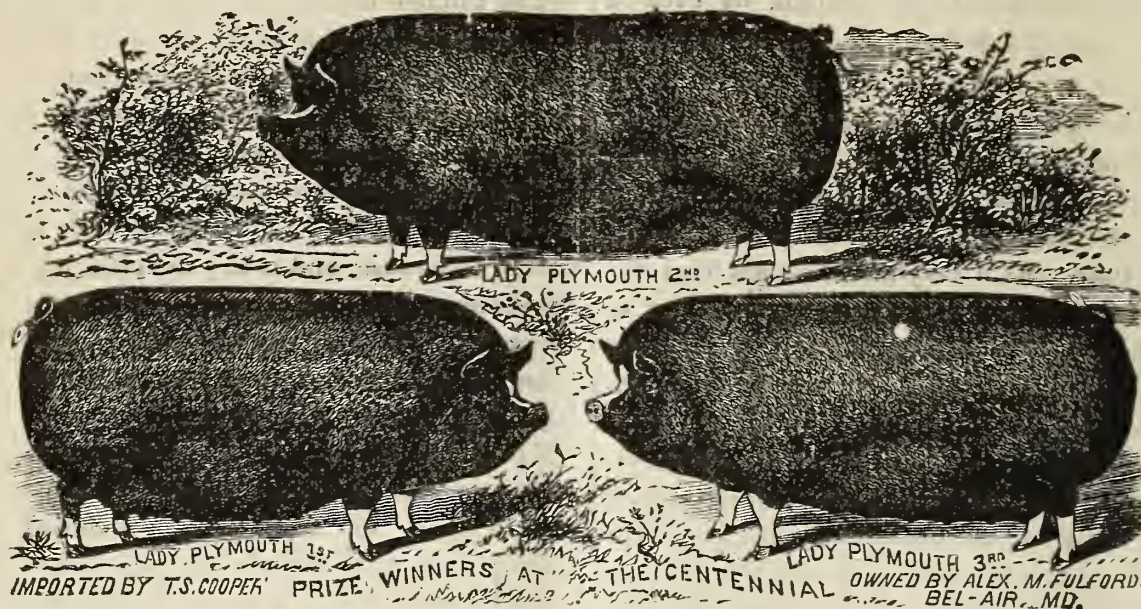
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LIGHT BRAHMAS.—J. E. Lloyd offers best strains of this favorite breed of fowls.



## FAMOUS PRIZE BERKSHIRES.

Those handsome large Berkshires, 1st, 2d, and 3d, "Ladies Plymouth," imported by T. S. Cooper, and now owned by Mr. A. M. Fulford, of Bel Air, Harford Co., Md., are well represented in the cut below.



We saw these fine animals, at the Centennial, where they took the first premiums: pictures can hardly do them justice, though this cut is a pretty fair likeness. Mr. Fulford's advertisement, in our columns, will give the business information, to those interested, about them.

**POTATO BUGS.**—Our Maryland exchanges announce the appearance of the potato bug in several sections of the State. As yet they appear in small squads—apparently a sort of skirmishing advance guard.—*Port Tobacco Independent.*

**KANSAS REPORTS.**—The monthly reports of the Kansas Board of Agriculture have been sent us by the Secretary, Alfred Gray, Esq., for which, thanks.

**HOT WEATHER.**—In temperature, Baltimore, usually so far ahead of her neighbor, is perfectly content to yield the palm to Philadelphia, where the mercury during the present heated term has ranged as high as 95.5 degrees, against 92 degrees the maximum recorded in this city, on May 20. [*Baltimore Gazette.*]

**SALE OF FARM.**—A farm of 265 acres, near the Liberty road, 12 miles from Baltimore, has been sold to Charles H. Hammond, mortgagee for 9,190. There were numerous improvements on the farm.

**HEAT AND STORM.**—On Sunday evening a heavy storm of wind, thunder and rain succeeded the intense heat of the day, at Washington, the torrents of rain flooding the streets and sewers, and tore up numerous trees, and played havoc with the fences and window-shutters. The houses on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue suffered terribly by the cellars becoming filled with water, and the loss to the merchants will reach the thousands.

**SISSING HOT.**—On the 20th and 21st of May past the temperature got up into the 90's, the maximum being as high as 94° while it reached 96° in Washington.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—On the 15th of last May, four crates of strawberries were shipped from this depot, and at some of the lower stations, a few berries were shipped a few days earlier. Owing to the cold weather, the crop this year will be at least a week later than last season.—*Somerset Herald.*

**FORTY-EIGHT POTATOES.**—In reading, mind that you put the pause in the right place, or the sense may suffer. According to a book—"In the year 1847-48, potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry." A schoolboy read this passage as follows: "In the year 1847, forty-eight potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry."

**TIMELY ADVICE.**—Wise farmers will hesitate not a moment in pitching their crops in view of the news from Europe. Less cotton and more corn should at once be determined upon even if cotton already planted shall have to be plowed up.

So far as anything can be considered certain that has not yet happened, it now seems absolutely certain that war on a great scale is about to break out between Russia and Turkey.—*Raleigh Observ.*

A man in Yates City, Ill., bought a chicken for dinner, last Sunday, and in its craw his wife found a gold half dollar, a small, round piece of gold one-fourth of an inch long, and a brass button. The hen is supposed to be first cousin to the goose that laid the golden egg.



# THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## BALTIMORE MARKETS--June 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

**Cotton.**—The demand is good; prices, 16 @ 20 cts.

**Bark.**—The market steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton, free on board.

**Beans and Peas.**—The market is dull and easier. We quote—

New York medium choice..... \$2 00a2 25  
New York Prime..... \$2 00a2 50  
Country Beans..... 1 20a1 50

**Beeswax.**—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 20a30 cents.

**Broom Corn.**—The market; prices lower. We quote good to choice medium green 5½a8 cents; common red tipped, 7 cents per pound.

**Butter.**

	Ex. Fine	Choice.	Prime.
New York State.....	16a19	20a21	20 a25
North Western Roll.....	18a19	25a27	20a23
Western Reserve do.....	25a28	21a22	18a20
Western packed.....	23a25	20a22	18a20
Near by Receipts.....	20a30	19a23	17a22

**Cheese.**

New York State Choice.....	13	a14
do. do. Good to prime.....	12	a13
Western Fine.....	14	a15
do. Good to prime.....	11	a13

**Dried Fruits.**—DOMESTIC—

Apples, sliced.....	8	a10
do. quarters.....	7	a9
Peaches, peeled.....	12	a16
do. unpeeled quarters.....	8	a10
do. halves.....	8	a10

**Feathers.**—We quote 60 cents for Western Live Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 25a45 cents for common to fair per lb.

### GRAINS.

#### CORN.

Southern White.....58a61  
do. Yellow.....56a58

#### WHEAT.

Western No. 1 Amber.....	\$1 80	a2 00
do. No. 2 do.....	1 50	a 55
do. Mixed do.....	a	
do. No. 1 Red.....	1 80	a2 00
do. No. 2 do.....	95	a1 15
Pennsylvania Red.....	2 50	a2 75
Maryland Red.....	2 30	a2 80
do. Amber.....	1 85	a2 00
do. White.....	1 80	a1 90

#### OATS.

Southern good to prime.....42a49

#### RYE.

Good to prime.....76a89

### Hay and Straw—

Hay—Cecil Co. Timothy.....	\$19 00a20 00
do. Penn. and New York.....	16 00a18 00
do. Mixed.....	13 00a14 00
do. Clover.....	13 00a14 00
Straw—Wheat.....	10 00a11 00
do. Oat.....	12 00a13 00
do. Rye.....	16 00a17 00

**Hides.**—Market fair; quotations as follows: Association Steers, selected middle and overweights, 9a11 cents; Cows and light Steers, 10 cents.

### Mill Feed—

Western Bran, per ton.....	\$20 00a26 00
do. Shipstuff, per ton.....	13 00a14 00

**Onions.**—Eastern \$1.75a2.25 for round lots; Western \$1.25a2.00 per bbl.

### Potatoes—

Early Rose, per bushel.....	a
do. per bbl.....	\$4 50a5 00
Peerless, per bus.....	1 30a1 50
do. per bbl.....	3 50a4 00
Peach Blow, per bus.....	1 25a1 50
do. per bbl.....	3 00a3 50
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....	3 50a5 50

### Eggs—

Fresh Western.....	12a14
Near by receipts.....	11a13
Pickled.....	a—
Fresh Southern.....	11a12

### Poultry and Game—

Live Turkeys, undrawn.....	15 a20
Chickens per dozen.....	2.00a4.00
Ducks.....	4.00a5.50
Geese.....	8 a10

(Drawn 1a3 cents higher, as to quality.)

### LIVE STOCK.

#### BEEF CATTLE.

That rated first quality.....	6 a8 cents
Medium or fair quality.....	3½a5 do.
Most sales are from.....	3¾a5½ do.

**Hogs.**—\$9 a10, latter for a few extra heavy Hogs.

**Sheep.**—We quote at 4¾a 7½ cents per lb., gross.

**Seeds.**—Clover scarce and in demand.

Clover Alsike.....	8 b 60c
do Lucerne best.....	60c
do Red, Choice.....	14a16
do White.....	60c
Flaxseed.....	8 bush. 1.30a1 40
Grass Red Top.....	8 bush. 1.00a1.50
do Orchard.....	2.50a3.25
do Italian Rye.....	3.50
do Hungarian.....	1.50a1.75
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2.15a2.15
do Kentucky Blue.....	2.25a2.50
do Extra Clean.....	2.50a4.00
do Fine mixed for lawns.....	4.00a5.00

#### Tobacco - LEAF—

Maryland - Frosted.....	\$3 00a 4 00
do. sound common.....	4 00a7 50
do. good do.....	7 00a7 50
do. middling.....	9 00a12 00
do. good to fine red.....	15 00a20 00
do. fancy.....	12 00a17 00
do. upper country.....	7 50a25 00
do. ground leaves, new.....	2 00a 9 00
Virginia—common and good lugs.....	8 50a10 50
do. common to medium leaf.....	9 00a13 00
do. fair to good.....	13 00a16 00
do. selections.....	6 00a20 00
do. stems, common to fine.....	4 00a 7 00

**Wool.**—For Tub-washed, 35a40 cents; unwashed, 25a30 cents per lb.

### Miscellaneous Produce—

Peas, black eye. per bus.....	1 10 a1 20
Apples, New York, per bbl.....	2 50 a3 00
do. country do.....	2 00 a2 50
Sheep's Pelts, each.....	50 a1 00
Tallow, country, per lb.....	8½a 9
Soap, country, per lb.....	4 a 6

**Sumac.**—We quote American per ton, \$78.00a82.00; Sicily, 90a1.00.

**Fertilizers.**—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures, 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a65 00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	45 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....	42 00
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....	45 00
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....	50 00
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....	55 00
do do do Ammoniated.....	50 00
do do do Dissolved Bone.....	50 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....	40 00a42 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....	
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Missouri Bone Meal.....	40 00
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....	50 00
do Bone Dust.....	45 00
Dissolved Bones.....	45 00
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	48 00
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
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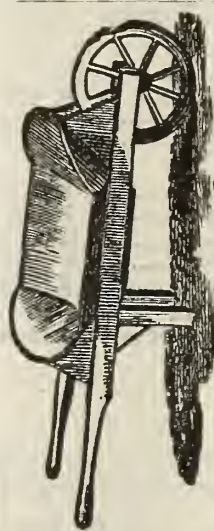
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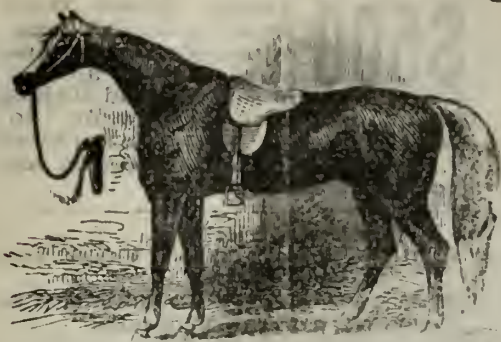
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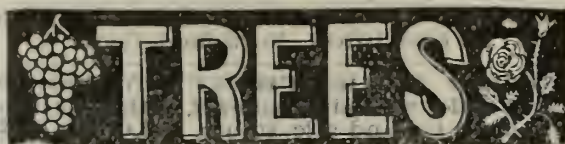
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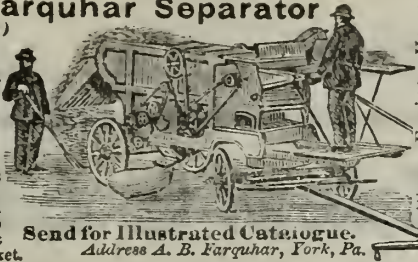
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My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for circulation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. **New Vegetables a speciality.**

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

## THREE NUMBERS OF THE American Bee Journal

on trial, for 10 cts. to pay postage.

THOS. G. NEWMAN, 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

**\$5 to \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., PORTLAND, Maine.

**\$66** a week in your own town, Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

## ARITHMETIC MADE EASY

*By Ropp's Commercial Calculator.* A new pocket manual that must prove of incalculable benefit to Farmers, Mechanics and Business Men. It is so *simple* and *practical* as to make the most illiterate in figures, his own accountant instantly, and so *rapid* and *original* as to startle the most scholarly. The most complete and comprehensive Calculator ever published, is accompanied by a silicate slate, memorandum and pocket book. Prices, Fine Cloth, \$1.00; Morocco, \$1.50; Russia, \$2.00. Sent to any address. Circulars free. Agents wanted. C. ROPP, Jr., Bloomington, Ill.

## A MAN OF A THOUSAND!

Having discovered, in a manner, which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption, and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; sent by Express. Address at once,

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN,

21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

**4 TON HAY SCALES**  
Platform 14x8, Freight prepaid, Address  
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y. **\$30**

**\$12** a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



# The Philadelphia Lawn Mower FOR 1877.

Highest Awards at the Centennial, after a six month's trial with all other machines.

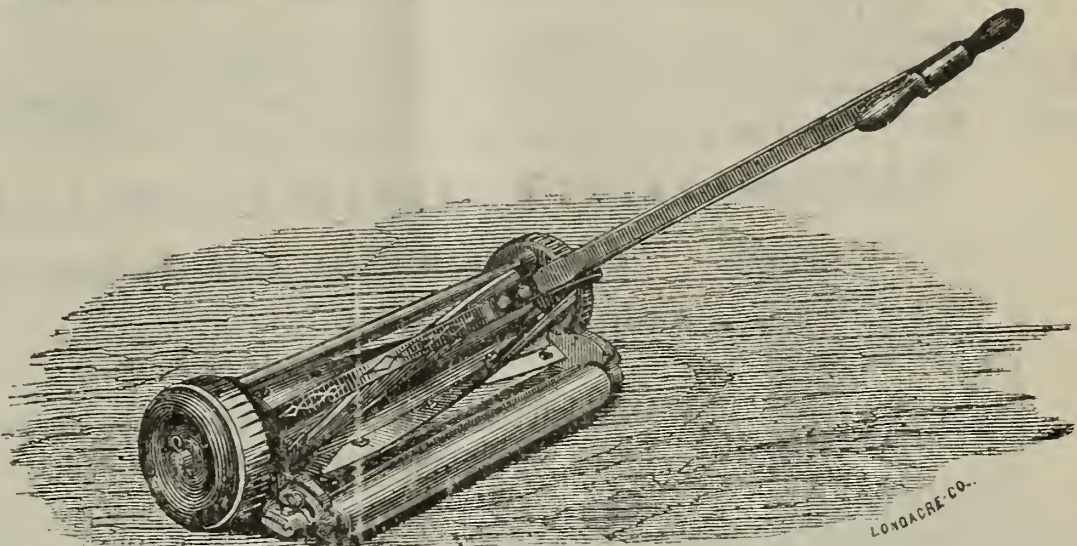
Lightest Running!

Most Simple!

Most Durable!

CHEAPEST,

Because it is the best and least liable to get out of order of all the Lawn Mowers made.



Philadelphia Lawn Mower, 20 inch cut.

WIDTH.	STYLE.	POWER REQUIRED.	WEIGHT.	PRICE
10 inch,	Roller	A Lady	28 lbs.	\$15.00
14 "	"	One man,	55 "	22.00
12 "	6½ in. wheels,	A Lady,	34 "	18.00
14 "	"	A Youth,	37 "	20.00
16 "	"	One Man,	41 "	22.00
18 "	"	"	47 "	24.00
20 "	"	"	50 "	26.00
51 "	8½ inch "	"	51 "	22.00

Horse Machines—New Pattern.

WIDTH.	STYLE.	POWER REQUIRED.	WEIGHT.	PRICE
30 inch,	With Draft Rod,	Light Horse,	315 lbs.	\$100.00
30 "	Shafts and Seat,	"	350 "	129.00
50 "	"	One Horse,	450 "	160.00

Warranted to work as represented when properly managed. When ordering machines mention width of cut and style.

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS, October 24th, 1877.

In regard to the relative merits of the different Lawn Mowers furnished for use on the Horticultural Grounds of the Centennial Exhibition, I am free to make the following statement:

Before the machines were received the grass was already 6 to 8 inches high; this we cut easily with the Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, while the other machines ran so hard that we had much trouble in getting our men to use them at all. This fact, together with the fact that we found the Philadelphia the best machine also for cutting around our walks, flower-beds, and especially the terraces, decided us to use them altogether. This we have done to our entire satisfaction, the machines being easily kept in order, working perfectly throughout the season, and showing very little wear.

C. H. MILLER,

Chief of Bureau of Horticulture.

E. Whitman & Sons,

145 West Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.



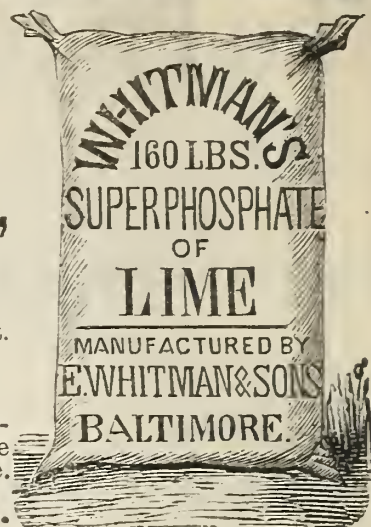
# PURE FERTILIZERS.

## WHITMAN'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Manufactured only by E. WHITMAN & SONS, IS THE MOST RELIABLE PHOSPHATE IN THE MARKET.

Look at the Analysis, and compare it with other Phosphates in the Market.  
SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE—25 to 30 per cent.  
AMMONIA, - - - - - 2 to 2 1-2 "  
POTASH, - - - - - 2 1-2 "

Composed entirely of Pure Dissolved Bone Ash, Dried Blood and Animal Matter, and Potash Salts. No mineral phosphates used. Made of the highest grade materials known. There can be no better phosphate made.

Price \$45 Per Ton, in Sacks, of 160 pounds each.



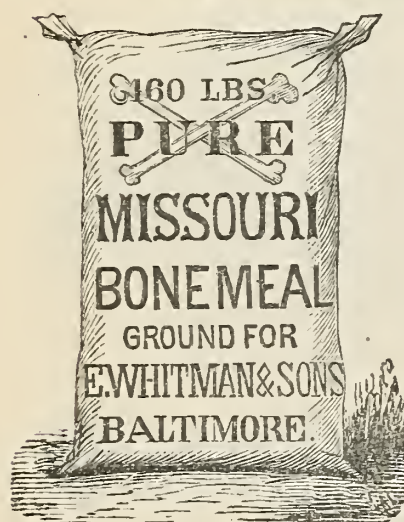
## MISSOURI BONE MEAL.

*Its Superior an Impossibility.*

Analysis : Ammonia..... 4.38  
Bone Phosphate of Lime..... 49.51

Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The largest particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$40 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.



### CAUTION!

As some parties are offering as Missouri Bone Meal other than the genuine article, we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the bags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark is copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all infringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our MILL is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. "Missouri Bone Meal" is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

## Whitman's Potato Phosphate.

We have made for several years a Potato Fertilizer, upon the principle that the soil should be fertilized with such plant food as the plants assimilate for their nourishment and growth. Potatoes, Turnips and all root crops, contain very large quantities of potash. For instance: An acre of Wheat takes out of the soil 35 lbs. Potash; whilst an acre of Potatoes takes out 179 lbs. We have sold a large quantity of this fertilizer, and it always has produced the most perfect satisfaction, and we recommend it for Potatoes and all root crops as being the best fertilizer known.

PRICE \$45 PER 2,000 POUNDS,

In New Sacks of 160 lbs. each.



## NEW JERSEY GROUND BONE.

Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

## E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 & 147 W. PRATT ST., Baltimore, Md.



*THE MARYLAND FARMER.*

# **IMPORTANT TO FARMERS !**

**TOBACCO:**

—OUR—

## **PIEDMONT GUANO**

For Tobacco, is unequalled for the GROWTH and MATURITY of  
TOBACCO.

### **COTTON.**

Our "Piedmont" for Cotton, wherever used, has given VERY PROFITABLE RETURNS.

### **Corn, Oats, and Spring Crops :**

Our P. G. Am. Sup. Phos. is highly recommended as a No. 1 FERTILIZER for CORN, OATS and SPRING CROPS.

We pledge ourselves to keep ALL BRANDS up to the HIGHEST STANDARD.

For particulars and circulars, address

W. JUDSON BROWN, Secretary

**PIEDMONT GUANO AND MANUFACTURING CO.**

**84 South Street, Baltimore, Md.**

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**NOAH WALKER & CO.**

THE CELEBRATED

**CLOTHIERS,**  
**OF BALTIMORE, MD.**

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

**CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER,**

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings, &c., &c.**

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS.

**NOAH WALKER & CO.**

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

**Nos. 165 & 167 W. BALTIMORE ST.,**

**Baltimore, Md.**

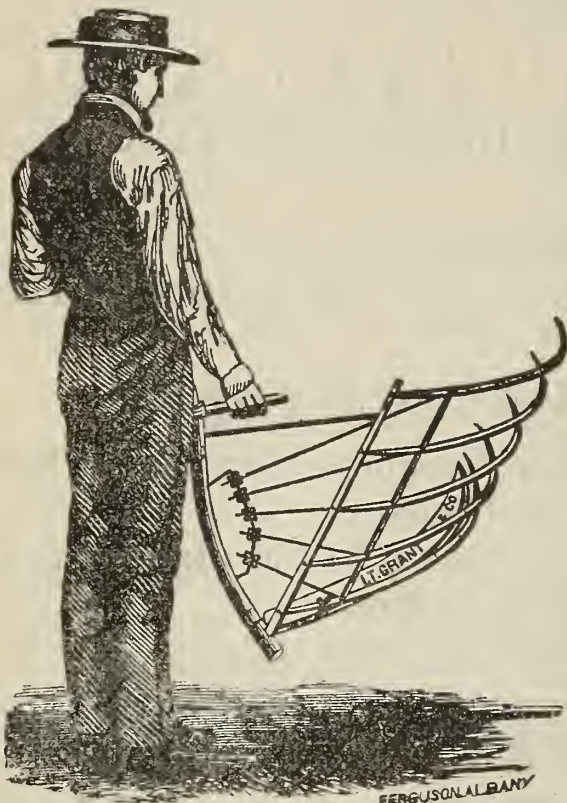


**SPECIALTIES FOR 1877.**

**GRANT'S PATENT GRAIN CRADLES.**

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Sole Agents for Baltimore and the Southern States.

SOUTHERN PATTERN.

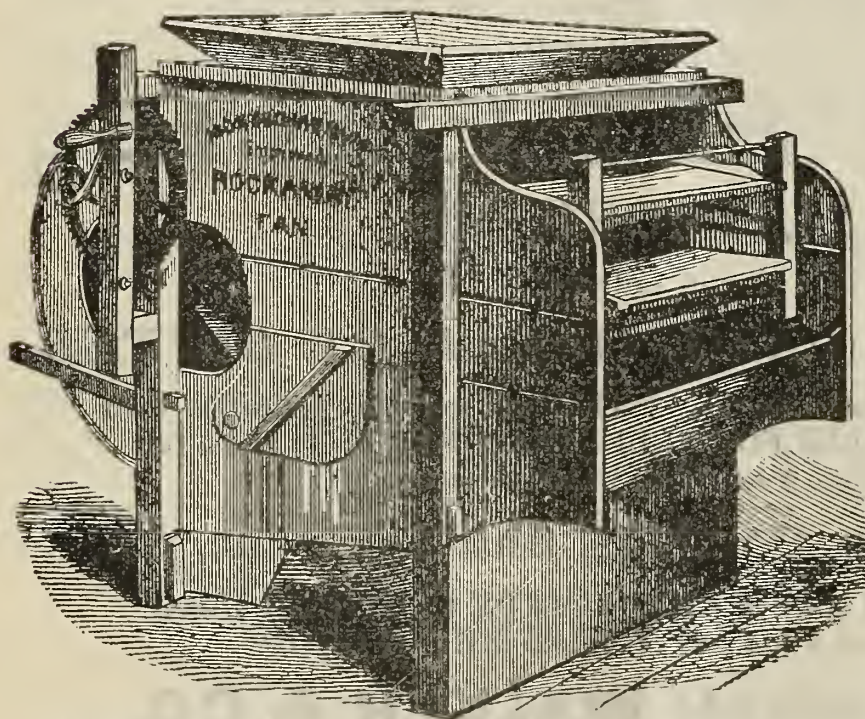


There probably has never been an implement of any kind used by the farmer that has given such general satisfaction as GRANT'S PATENT GRAIN CRADLES. To those whom we have supplied during the last twenty-five years nothing need be said, as they fully appreciate this article, and to others we would say, that they need only to try them to realize their merits. We can only say that *every cradle* is as near perfect as a cradle, with the greatest care and most skilled workmanship, can be made.

As every Cradle maker in the country is making what he calls "THE GRANT CRADLE," (which is as high a compliment as can be paid to the genuine article,) we caution purchasers to buy only those labelled "manufactured by the Grant Fan Mill and Cradle Co.," expressly for E. WHITMAN & SONS, BALTIMORE, MD. None of the imitation partake of the great excellence which has made the original so celebrated.

PRICES.	4 Fingers.....	\$4.25
	5 " .....	4.50
	6 " .....	4.75

**MONTGOMERY WHEAT FAN,  
BALTIMORE, MD.**



These justly celebrated Fans are now acknowledged to be the best by far of all fans sold in this country. *They have taken over two hundred premiums*, and have beaten, time and time again, every fan sold in this and adjoining States.

They will take out more cockle than any other fan!

They will free the wheat from rat filth, gravel, cheat, &c., more perfectly than any other fan!

They will clean more wheat in a day than any other fan!

They are cheaper than any other fan, when taken into consideration the substantial manner in which they are built, and the number of sieves, screens, &c., which accompany them.

They turn easy, and are easily managed, directions for their use being secured to each one before it leaves the factory.

Intelligent committees at two hun-

dred different fairs and trials have awarded it the premium over all competitors as being the best.

The inventor superintends their manufacture, and examines every mill before it is sent away.

PRICE, No. 1	\$44.00
" No. 2	42.00

**MONTGOMERY'S LITTLE CHAMPION FAN**

Is particularly adapted to small farmers. It will do more work and do it better than any other Fan of the same price.

**PRICE \$25.00.**

**E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.**




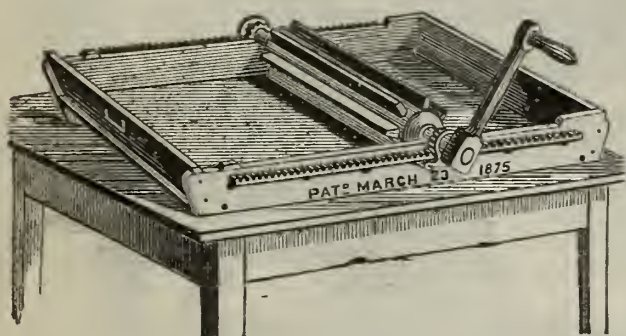
THE MARYLAND FARMER.

# UNITED STATES Purchasing Agency,

32 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchandise and Goods of every description bought at Lowest Cash Prices, and promptly forwarded as directed. Commissions only 5 per cent. on sums of \$2 and over; on sums under \$2, Ten Cents is charged on each purchase. Send for our circular of references, &c., before ordering. Our arrangements with business houses enable us to buy at much less than regular rates.

 Write to us at once.



## Butter Worker

The Most Effective, Simple and Convenient  
yet Invented.

Works 30 lbs. in less than Five Minutes.  
Thoroughly working out the buttermilk and mixing  
in the salt. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circular.

Address,

A. H. REID.

1621 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BENSON & BURPEE,

Successors to W. ATLEE BURPEE,

IMPORTERS, BREEDERS, AND SHIPPERS OF

# FINE STOCK,

CHOICE Thoroughbred ENGLISH, YORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, and ESSEX PIGS of the best importations, with full pedigree; also, POLAND-CHINAS, and the celebrated CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Pigs of all ages, and sows in pig at low prices. SOUTHDOWN and COTSWOLD SHEEP and LAMBS at reasonable prices. ALDERNEY, AYRSHIRE AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE. HIGH CLASS LAND AND WATER FOWLS of all choice varieties. Our poultry are imported and high prize birds of rare merit, and are bred on separate farms. FANCY PIGEONS AND THOROUGHbred DOGS. NEW DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR JUST OUT.

Elegant New Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Thoroughbred Live Stock, 1st prize Ayrshire, Poultry, and Pigeons, containing much valuable information, post paid, 20 cents. Illustrated with elegant cuts from life, of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

GROUND BONE, CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS, SCRAPS, EGG FOOD, DRINKING  
FOUNTAINS, AND ALL BREEDERS' REQUISITES.

Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Fertilizers.

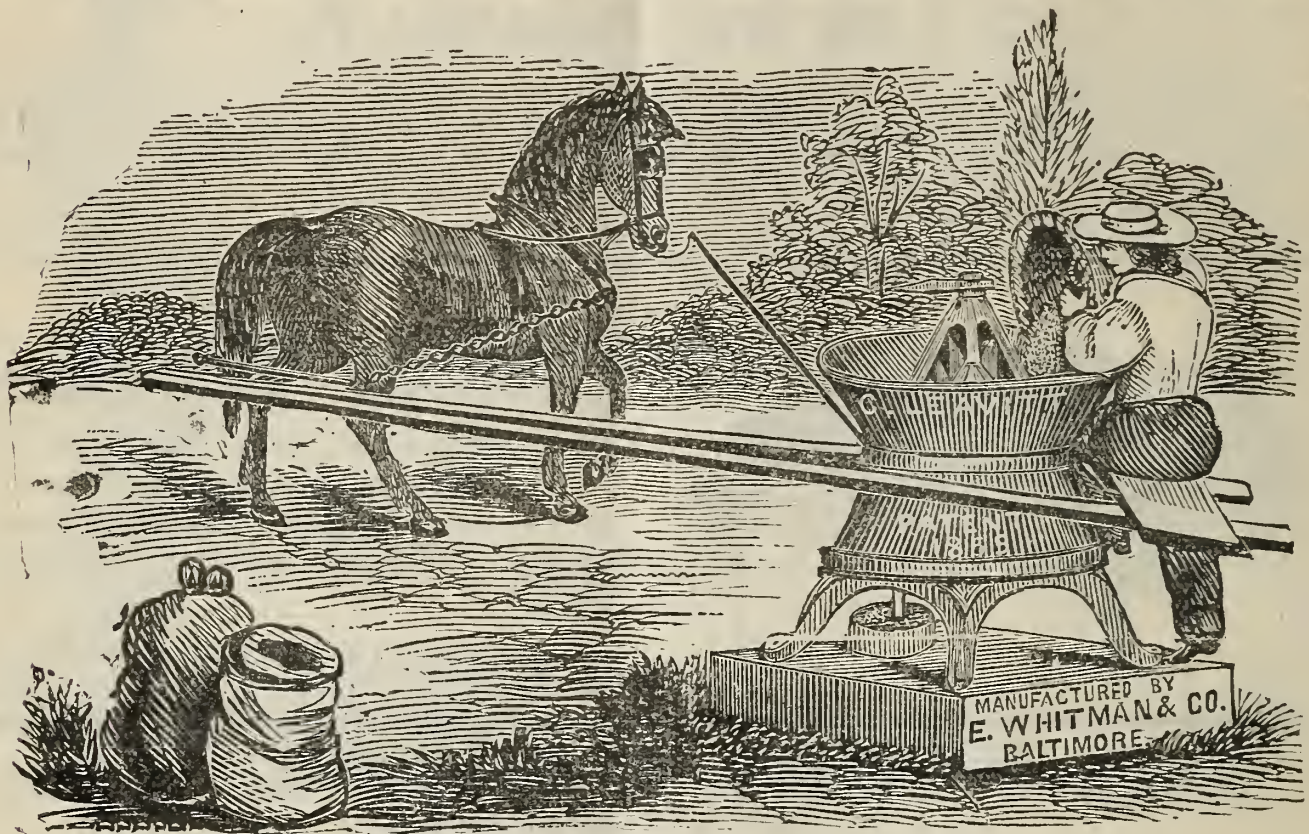
ONLY STRICTLY FRESH AND RELIABLE SEEDS SOLD.

6 Descriptive and Price Circulars mailed free. 6 Sample Packets Field Seeds for two 3 ct. stamps.  
Call or address

BENSON & BURPEE, Agricultural & Seed Warehouse,  
223 CHURCH STREET, PHILA., PA.



# "YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL.



The Young America Corn and Cob Mill, which so far surpasses all others, has been improved and made stronger than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. We annex a list of the Premiums it has received over the Double Cylinder, Little Giant, Magic Mill, Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it.

First Premium at New York State Fair.

" " " Ohio " "  
" " " Michigan, "

First Premium at N. Carolina State Fair.

" " " Nashville, Tenn, Fair.  
" " " Ten County Fairs in Inda

PRICE \$50.

## TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition in Grinding half a bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

LITTLE GIANT, 4 " 45 "

MAGIC MILL, 6 "

SINCLAIR & CO.'S MILLS, 2 trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds.

**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

**145 and 147 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.**



## THE MARYLAND FARMER.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.*

*Gents.*—Your favor of the 18th, making inquiry of the results of my experience in use of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," has been received. I take pleasure in stating that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory, and I regard it as a valuable adjunct in providing for winter-feeding stock, and sold at a very reasonable price, for its merits.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BARBOUR.

RICHMOND, VA., NOVEMBER 1st, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—Yours of 30th received. We have sold quite a number of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" during the past year, and they have all given entire satisfaction. We believe it is the best mill of the kind in the market.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. SMITH & CO.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—In answer to your inquiry concerning the merits of the "Young America Corn & Cob mill," would say that in our experience we believe it is the best mill for farmers and stock feeders use, that is made. It is cheap, simple, durable, and does good and satisfactory work when the grain is in proper condition for grinding. It will crush the corn and cobs fine enough for feed in one operation, and also grind shell corn, rye, oats, barley, and screenings as good as any grist mill. It is the most economical machine a farmer can buy.

Yours, Respectfully,

STEWART & PRICE.

HILLSBORO, LOUDOUN CO., VA., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—I used one of the "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" last winter, and found it in every respect what it was recommended. Every farmer should have one, and I feel satisfied that the use of the mill one season would pay for it, not only in feeding stock, but in grinding corn for meal, which it will do admirably, also other small grains.

Very respectfully,

T. E. HOUGH.

ELKIN, N. C. NOVEMBER 22nd, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" bought of you a few months ago, for one of our firm, gives entire satisfaction. Does all you recommend, and more; find it also grinds rye well.

Please send us another for a customer, to Windsor, N. C., via York River Line, as soon as convenient. So soon as our great National affairs are favorably settled, and money matters become easier, we will want several more of these mills.

Yours truly,

R. R. GWYN & CO.

CULPEPER CO., VA., NOVEMBER 19th, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents.*—Your postal received to-day. In regard to "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," allow me to say, it will make excellent meal, when the corn is dry. It has worked very satisfactory to me. As to crushing corn and grinding cob meal, that is, corn and cob together; it seems to me it accomplishes all that can be reasonably expected or desired, and has particularly excited the hostility of the millers around me, which may be considered a very fair proof of its merits. I have had 44 bushels cob meal ground in one short winter day by a Negro boy 10 or 12 years old, with one horse.

Yours, &c.,

WALTER C. PRESTON.

HIRNDON, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents.*—With the aid of one mule the "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" makes excellent hominy for the table, and turns out splendid feed for horses, hogs and cows. In a few hours I can grind enough to last my stock a week. I am well pleased with it and would cheerfully recommend their more general use.

Very respectfully,

A. P. WIGGINS.

ILCHESTER, MD, NOVEMBER 4th, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents.*—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" will grind from six to ten bushels an hour according to the power you have and the fineness of the corn. It will save a great deal of corn in feeding horses; and as for cattle, it has no equal. Cattle improve much faster, and never get stalled if fed with a little care.

Respectfully,

G. HOWARD WHITE.

HANOVER, January 6, 1876.

*GENTS.*—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I would say that I have ground eighteen bushels of corn and cob with the Young America Mill in one hour, and can do it with ease, providing the corn is dry, and make it fine enough for any feeding purposes. The majority of our farmers grind shell-ed corn with the mill, and also grind rye for horse chop, and corn for meal, but what quantity per hour I cannot say. Yours, truly,

WM. J. YOUNG.



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

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**CHESAPEAKE CHEMICAL WORKS.**

---

**OIL VITRIOL,**

**SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),**

**NITRATE SODA,**

**KAINITE, (Suph. Potash),**

**Chlorcalium, (Mur. Potash.)**

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF PHOSPHATES ON  
ORDERS AND FORMULAS FURNISHED BY  
OUR FRIENDS.

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To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer  
a full line of PURE MATERIALS.

Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our  
Works, giving us increased facilities, we are now prepared to execute  
orders with greater promptness, and deliver goods in much better me-  
chanical condition than heretofore.

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*We offer to the Trade the following Goods, all of which are ab-  
solutely Free from Adulteration:*

**DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,**

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

**Dissolved South American Bone Ash.**

**DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.**

**SLINGLUFF & CO.**

OFFICE,  
155 W. FAYETTE ST.

WORKS,  
FOOT OF LEADENHALL ST.

**BALTIMORE.**



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

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**A. B. MORTON & SONS,**  
**No. 40 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland,**  
**IMPORTERS OF**  
**SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE, HIDES, HAIR,**  
**GLUE STOCK, WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS.**

Especial attention given to the importation of **BONES** and **BONE ASH** for Carbon  
and Phosphate Manufacturing, direct from our Barraca. For Sale to suit  
mly purchasers, by the Cargo

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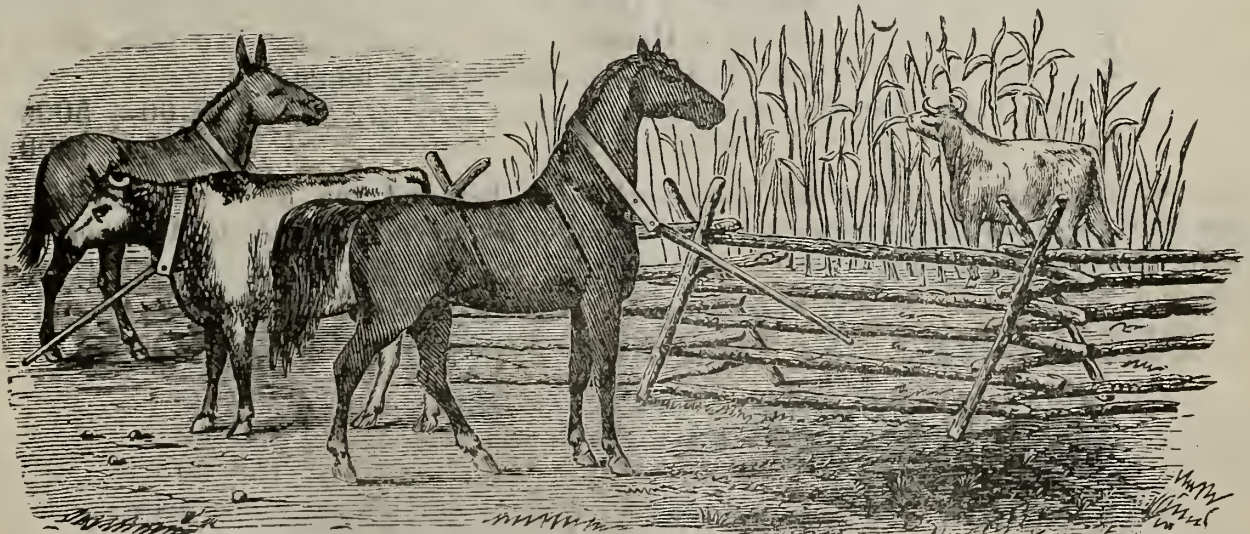
**R. Q. TAYLOR,**  
**OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL, Baltimore,**  
**IMPORTER,**  
**HATS, FURS, UMBRELLAS.**  
WM. W. PRETZMAN. (s-ly) G. E. S. LANSLOWNE,

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**WHITMAN'S**  
**CATTLE POKES.**

To Prevent Horses and Cattle from Jumping Fences.

**PRICE \$1.00.**

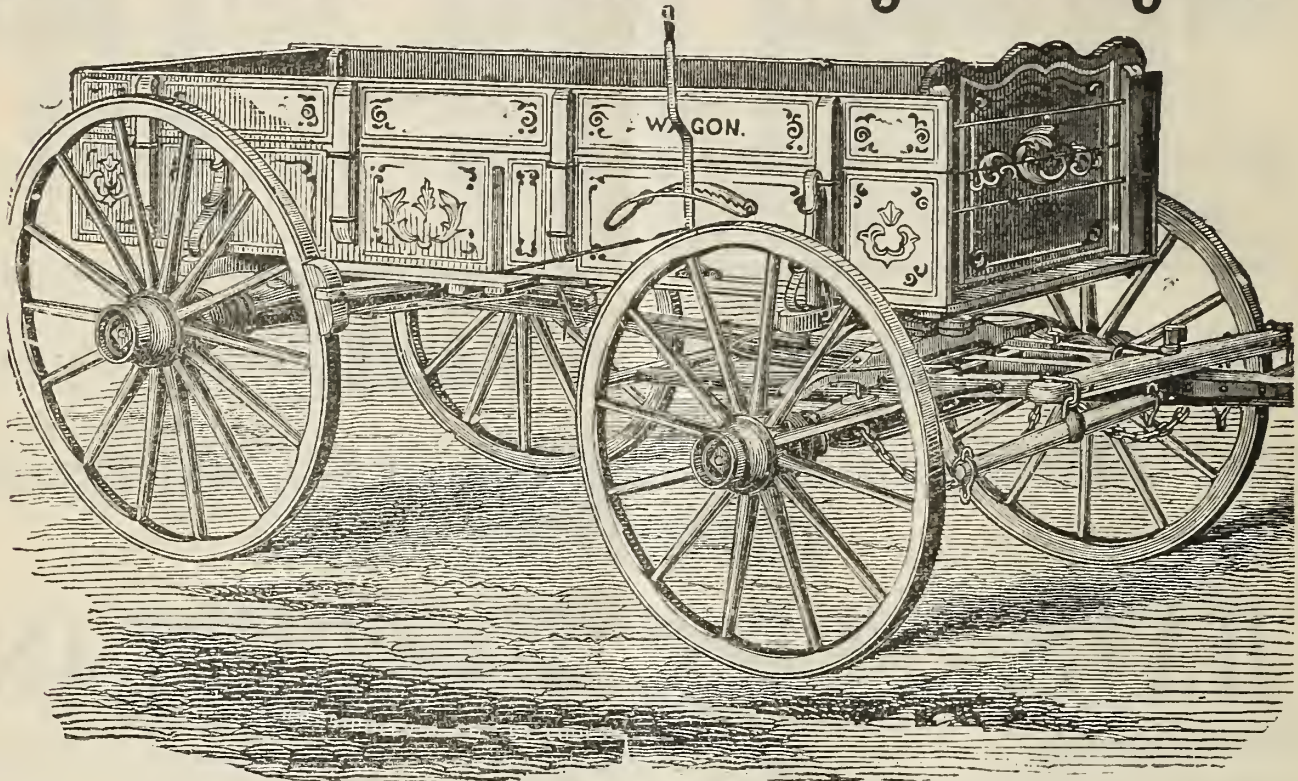


**E. WHITMAN & SONS, BALTIMORE, MD.**



**Look at the Reduced Prices.**

# Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.



## THIMBLE SKEIN.

			Capacity.
3 inch	Thimble Skein,	Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—2500 lbs.
3½	"	" Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—3000 lbs.
3½	"	" Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—4000 lbs.
3¾	"	" 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—5000 lbs.
4	"	" for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,	

pole and stretcher chains..... 115 00—6000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, say chains, &c.

## IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½ inch	Iron Axle,	Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—2300 lbs.
1½	"	" Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—2800 lbs.
1¾	"	" Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—3500 lbs.
2	"	" for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,	
		pole and stretcher chains.....	120 00—5000 lbs.
2½	"	" 4 " " " " " " " " " "	150 00—7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. Brakes and Seats furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

## DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100 00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135 00
Jersey Buggy " " " " " " " " " "	160 00

**EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.**

**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

Nos. 145 & 147 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

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**BURNS & SLOAN,**  
**No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,**  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

*Building Lumber and Shingles,*  
ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.

**Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.**

aug-ly

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**A. E. WARNER,**

ESTABLISHED 1811.

MANUFACTURER OF

**Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES,**  
**TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,**  
**TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.**

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Dec-ly

No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore.

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**THOMAS M. HARVEY,**

West Grove, Chester County, Pa.

**Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,**

INCLUDING

**PURE GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, AND JERSEY.**

Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,

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Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

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
**EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,**  
**YORK, PENNA.**

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Hedge Seeds, &c., and HORTICULTURAL GOODS of all kinds.

 Descriptive Catalogues and price lists mailed to applicants.

mar-ly



## BEAUTIFUL CHROMO FREE. THE TREASURE,

A Monthly Journal and Housekeepers' Magazine.  
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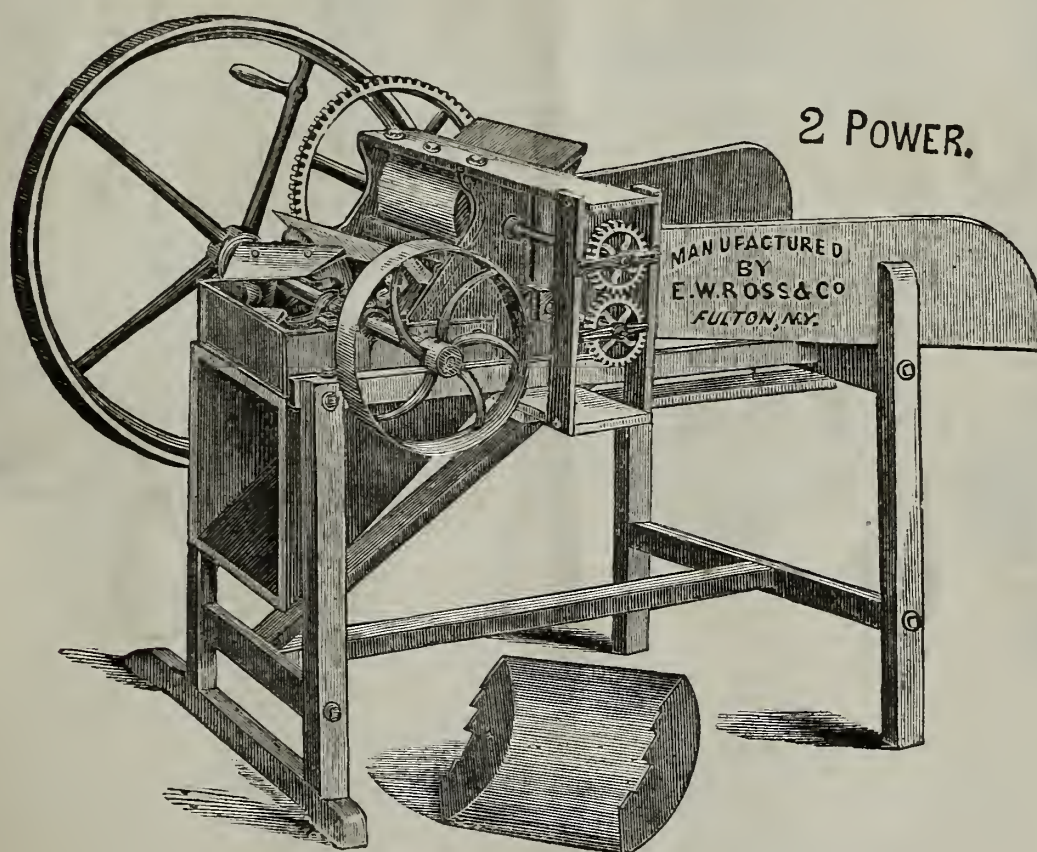
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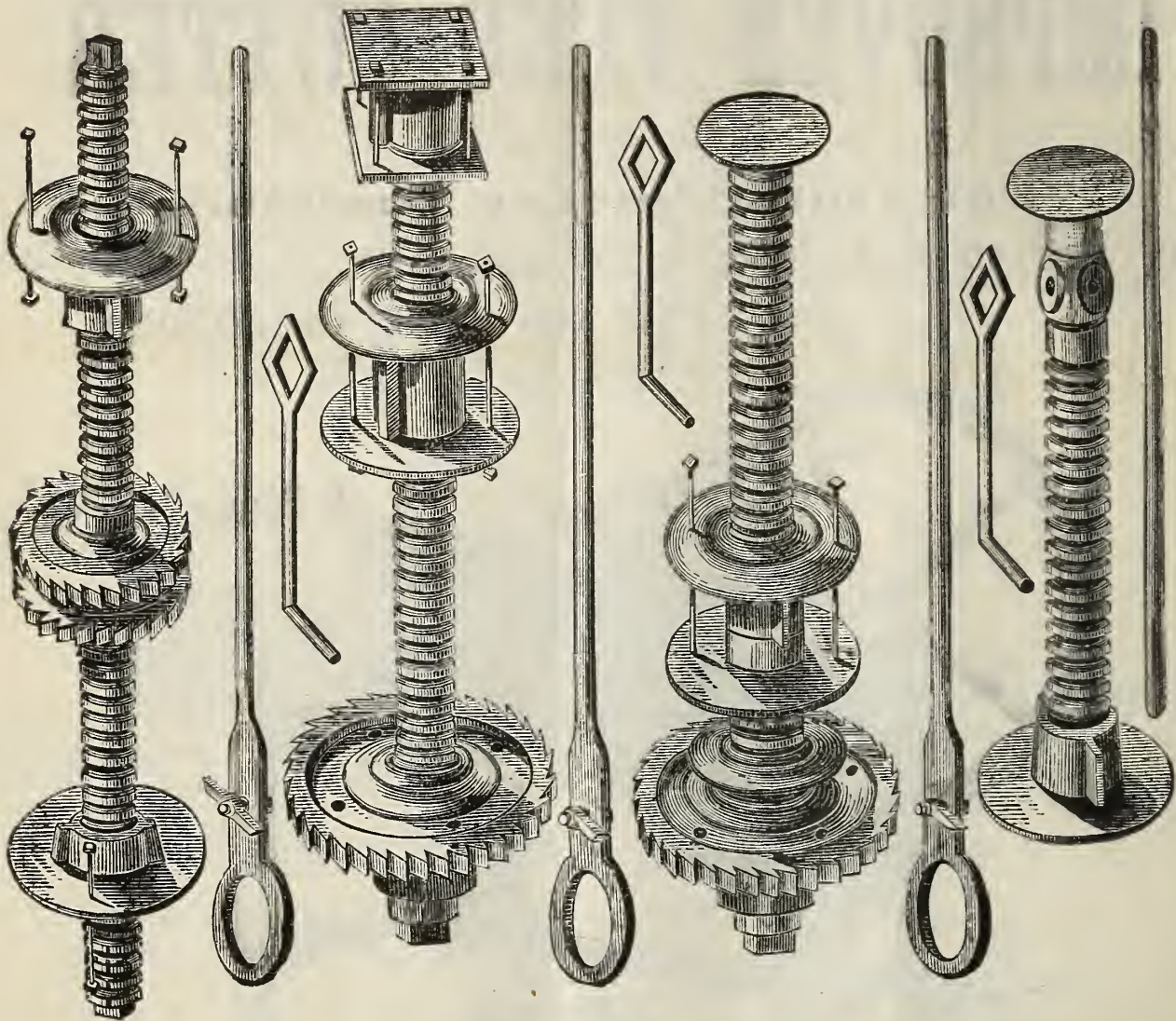
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